

*K* Villanies  
**DISCOVERED BY**  
Lanthorne and Candle-light, and  
the helpe of a new Cryer called  
*O Per se O.*

*Being an addition to the Bel-mans se-  
cond night-walke: and laying open to the world  
of those abuses, which the Bel-man (because  
he went i<sup>n</sup> th<sup>e</sup> darke) could not see.*

With Canting Songs, and other new conceits  
*never before Printed.*

Newly corrected and enlarged by the Author.



LONDON,

Printed by *Aug. Mathewes* dwelling in St. Brides lane  
in Fleet-street in the Parsonage house. 1610.



# The Bel-mans Cry.



**M**EN and Childzen, Waides and Wives,  
 'Tis not late to mend your liues:  
 Locke your doozes, lye warme in bed,  
 Much losse is in a Wadden-head:  
 Stronger tearings are great wasters,  
 Seruants ryots vndoe Masters:  
 When you heare this ringing Bell,  
 Thinke it is your latest knell:  
 When I cry, Waide in your Smocks,  
 Doe not take it for a mocke:  
 Well I meane, if well 'tis taken,  
 I would haue you still awaken:  
 Ifoure a Clocke, the Cock is crowing,  
 I must to my home be going:  
 When all other men doe rise,  
 Then must I shut vp mine eyes.



43 7 6 436

To



## To the Reader.



After it was proclaimed abroad, that (vnder the conduct of the *Bel-man* of London) new forces were once more to bee leuied against certaine wilde and barberous Rebels that were vp in Armes against the tranquillitie of the weale publike: it cannot be told what numbers of *Voluntaries* offered themselves daily to fight against so dangerous an enemy. Light-horsemen came in hourelly with discouery, where these *Mutineers* lay entrenched: deliuering in brieue notes of intelligence, who were their *Leaders*, how they went armed, and that they serued both on Horse and Foote, onely their strengths could not be descried, because their numbers are held infinit. Yet instructions were written, and sent euery minute by those that were fauourers of goodnes. They that could not serue in Person, (in this Noble Quarrell) sent their *Auxiliary Forces*, well armed with counsell. So that the *Bel-man* (contrary to his hopes) seeing himselfe so strongly and strangely seconded by friends, (doth in a fourth set Battaile) once againe brauely aduance forward, in maine *Battalia*. The day of encounter is appointed to be in this Easter Terme, & Trinitie Terme; the place Pauls Church-yard, Fleestreete, and other parts of the Citie.

To furnish this Army the better with souldiers, haue I opened a Prison, out of which what troopes issue, and how practised in discipline, let but a drum beare to call vp the Reare, & thou shalt easily in one light skirmish know of what mettle they are.

All that before was written, or now newly added, is to yeele thee both profit and pleasure. Here is Physicke and counsell: To lay hold vpon which, I leane them if by knowing the secret mischiefes, abuses, villanies, and disorders of the world, thou at least desirest to arme thy selfe against them, or to guard thy friend by aduice from them.

*Read seriously, and get knowledge.*



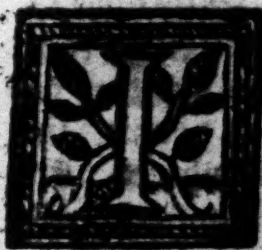
*A Table of all the matters that are contained in this Booke.*

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- Chap. 5. Of latches of the Clock-house.
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- Chap. 10. { Who consists of \_\_\_\_\_  
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to change gold into siluer: vnto which is added a Map, by  
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- Chap. 11. { The Bel-mans second Nights walke, in which he meets with  
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# THE BELMANS SECOND NIGHTS WALKE.

*With his O per se O.*

## CHAP. I.



**I** Was Terms-time in Hell (for you must understand, a Lawyer limes there as well as here :) by which meanes Don Lucifer being the Justice for that Countie, (where the Brimstone mines are) had better doings and more rapping at his gates, then all the Doctors and Empericall Quacke-saluers of ten Cities haue at theirs in a great Plague-time.

The Hall where these Termers were to try their causes, was very large and strongly built, but it had one fault, it was so hot that people could not endure to walke there: Yet to walke there they were compelled, by reason they were drawn thither vpon occasions, and such insliling there was of one another, that it would haue grieved any man to be in the throngs amongst them. Nothing could be heard but noise, and nothing of that noise be understood, but that it was a sound, as of men in a Kingdome, when on a suddaine it is in an uproare. Every one babbled with him that he walked with as if he did but tell his tale to his Councell, he was so eager in the very deluerie of that tale, that you would haue sworn he did babble: and such gnashing of teeth there was when Adversaries met together,

A description  
on of the  
hall where  
matters are  
tried in Hel.



## The *Bel-mans* night walker.

together, that the syling of ten thousand Sawes cannot yeld a sound more horrible. The Judge of the Court had a diuelish countenance, and as cruell he was in punishing those that were condemned by Law, as he was crabbed in his lookes, whilst he sate to heare their tryals.

Ent albeit there was no pitie to be expected at his hands, yet was he so byright in Justice, that none could ener fasten bribe vpon him, for he was ready and willing to heare the cryes of all commers. Neither durst any Pleader (at the infernall Barre) or any officer of the Court, exact any Fee of Plaintiffes, and such as complained of wrongs and were oppressed: but onely they paid that were the wrong doers, those would they see daund ere they should get out of their fingers, such fellows they were appoynted to bere at the very soule.

The circumstances and condition of the Court

The matters that here were put in sute, were more then could be tried in twenty Sessions, yet should a man be dispatched out of hand. In one terme he had his Judgement, for here they neuer stand vpon Returnes, but presently come to Triall. The causes decided here are many; the Clients that complaine many; the Counsellors (that plead till they be hoarse,) many; the Attournies (that run vp and downe,) infinite; the Clarkes of the Court, not to be numbered. All these haue their hands full; day and night are they so plagued with the bawling of Clients, that they neuer can rest.

The Inke wherewith they write, is the blood of Controversers: they haue no paper, but all things are engrossed in Parchment, and that Parchment is made of Scriveners skinnies slayed off, after they haue beene punished for Forgery: their Standishes are the Skulls of Usurers: their Pens, the bones of unconscionable Brokers, & hard harted Creditors, that haue made Dice of other mens bones, or else of perjured Creditors and blind Ouer-seers, that haue eaten vp Widowes and Orphans to the bare bones, and those Pens are made of purpose without Feels, because they may cast Inke but slowly, in mockerie of those, who in their lifetime were slow in yelding drops of pitie.

What matters are tryed here

Would you know what actions are tried here? I will but turne ouer the Records, and read them vnto you as they hang vpon the File.

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

The Courtier is sued heere, and condemned for Ryots.

The Souldier is sued heere, and condemned for Murders.

The Scholler is sued heere, and condemned for Heresies.

The Citizen is sued heere, & condemned for the Citi-sinnes: their wiues for Pride, and Seruants for Stealch.

The Farmer is sued here vpon Penal Statutes, and condemned for spoyling the Markets.

ACTIONS of batterie are brought against Swaggerers, and heere they are bound to the Peace.

ACTIONS of Waste are brought against Drunkards and Epicures, and heere they are condemned to begge at the Trate for one drop of colde water to coole their tongues, & one crum of bread to stay their hunger, yet are they denied it.

Harlots haue proceffe sued vpon them heere, and are condemned to Howling, to Rottenesse and to Stench. No Acts of Parliament that haue passed the Upper house can be broken, *Heauen.* but heere the breach is punished, and that severely, and that suddenly: For heere they stand vpon no demurres; no Audita Quarela can heere be gotten, no writs of Errorsto reuerse Iudgement: heere is no flying to a Court of Chancerie for reliefe, yet enery one that comes hither is serued with a Subpœna. So, they deale altogether in this Court vpon the Habeas Corpus, vpon the Capias, vpon the Ne exeat Regnum, vpon Rebellion, vpon heauie Fines (but no Recoveries) vpon writs of Out-lary, to attache the body for euer; and last of all vpon Executions after Iudgement, which being serued vpon a man is his euermoring vndoing.

Such are the Customes and courses of proceedings in the Offices belonging to the Prince of Darknesse. These hote doings hath he in his Terme-times. But vpon a day when a great matter was to bee tryed betweene an Englishman and a Dutchman, which of the two were the foulest Drinkers, and the case being long time in arguing, by reason that strong euidence came in reeling on both sides, (yet it was thought that the English-man would carry it away, and cast the Dutchman) on a sodaine all was staide by the sound of a hoene that was heard at the lower end of the Hall. And enery one looking backe (as wondring at the



## The Bel-mans night walker.

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strangenesse) roome, roome, was cryed and made through the thickest of the crowd, for a certaine Spirit, in the likeness of a Hoste, who made way on a little leane Pag up to the Bench where iudge Radamant with his two grim Brothers (Minos and Eacus) sate. This Spirit was Intelligencer sent by Belzebub of Barathrum, into some Countries of Christendome to lye there as a spy, & had brought with him a packet of letters from severall Leigiers that lay in those Countries, for the service of the Tartarian, their Lord and Master. which packet being opened, all the Letters (because they concerned the generall good and state of those low Countries in Beil) were publickly read. The contents of that Letter that shoung most, and put them at out of their Lawes, tended to this purpose

#### *A Letter against the Bel-man.*

**T**hat whereas the Lord of the fierie Lakes had his Spies in all Kingdomes about the earth, whose Offices were not onely to win the subiects of other Princes to his obedience, but also to give notice when any of his owne sworn household or any other that held league with him should revolt or flie from their allegiance: also discover from time to time all plots, conspiracies, machinations, or underminings, that should be laid (albeit they that durst lay them should dig deepe enough) to blow up his great infernal Citie: so that if his honored Regiment were not suddenly mustred together, and did not lustily bestirre their clowen stumps, his territories would be shaken, his dominions left in tume unpeopled, his forces looked into, and his authoritie which he held in the world, contemned and laughed to scorn. The reason was, that a certaine fellow: The Childe of Darknesse, a common Night-walker, a man that had no man to wayte vpon him but onely a Dog, one that was a disordered person, and at midnight would beate at mens doores, bidding them (in meeke mockerie) to looke to their candles, when they themselves were in their dead sleepes: and albeit he was an Officer, yet he was but of light carriage, being knowne by the name of the Bel-man of London, had of late not onely drawn a number of the Devils owne kindred into question for their liues, but had also, ouerly, by the helpe of the Lanthorne and Candle lookt into the secrets of the best trades

The Bel-man.

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

trades that are taught in Hell, laying them open to the broad eye of the world, making them infamous, odious, and ridiculous: yea, and not satisfied with doing this wrong to his diueltship, very spitefully hath he set them out in print, drawing their pictures so to the life, that now a horse-stealer shall not shew his head, but a halter with the hang-mans noose is ready to be fastned about it: A Foppe nor a Pip shall not walke into a Fayre or a Play-house but euery cracke will cry, looke in your purses: nor a poore common Rogue come to a mans doore, but he shall be examined if he can Cant. If this Faulding fellow therefore haue not his mouth stop'd, the light Angels that are coyned below, will neuer be able to passe as they haue done, but be naped by so2 counterfettes. Hell will haue no doings, and the Deuill be no body.

This was the lynning of the Letter, and this Letter drane them all to a Non-plus, because they knew not how to answer it. But at last aduice was taken, the Court brake vp, the Terme was adiourn'd (by reason that the Hel-hounds were thus plagu'd) and a common counsell in hell, was presently called how to redresse these abuses.

The Sathanicall Sinagogue being set, vp starts the Father of Hell and Damnation, and looking berry terribly, with a paire of eyes, that stared as wide as the Month gapes at Bishops-gate, fetching soure or due deepe sighes (which were nothing else but the Smoke of fire and Brimstone boyling in his stomacke, and shewed as if he were taking Tobacco, which he often times does) told his childezen and seruants (and the rest of the Citizens that dwelt within the freedom of Hell, and sat there besoze him vpon narrow lowformes) that they neuer had moze cause to lay their heads together, and to grow politicians. Hee and they all knew that from the corners of the earth some did euery houre in a day creepe forth, to come and serue him: yea, that many thousands were so bewitched with his fauours, and his rare parts, that they would come running quicke to him: his dominions (he said) were great, and full of people, Emperours, and Kings, (in infinite number) were his slaves, his Court was full of princes, if the world were deuided (as some report) but into three



### The Bel-mans night-walkes,

parts, two of those three were his ; or if (as others affirme) into foure parts, almost three of that foure hee had firme footing in.

But if such a fellow as a treble boye'd Belman, should bee suffered with his night-runes to pry into the infernall Disturberies, and into those blacke Arts which command the spirits of the Deepe, and having sucked what knowledge he can from them, to turne it all into popson, & to spit it in the very faces of the professors, with a malicious intent to make them appear ugly, and so to grow hatefull & out of fauour with the world; if such a Coniurer at midnight should dance in their circles, and not be drinen out of them, Hell in a few yeeres would not be worth the dwelling in. The great Lord of Limbo did therefore command all his blacke guard that stood about him, to besirre them in their places, & to defend the court wherein they lived : threatening (besides) that his curse, and all the plagues of stinking hell should fall vpon his officers, seruants & subjects, vnesse they eyther aduise him how, or take some speedy order themselves to punish that saucie intelligence, the Belman of London. Thus he spake and then sate downe.

At last, a foolish Duell rose vp, and shot the bolt of his aduice, which flew thus farre : That the Blacke-Dogge of New-gate should againe be let loose, and a farre off followe the Wauling Bel-man, to watch into what places he went, and what deeds of darkenesse (euery night) he did. Hinc rusus. The whole Synodicall assembly fell a langhing at this wile-acre, so that neyther hee, nor his blacke Dogge durst barme any more.

Another, thinking to cleane the very pinne with his arrow, drew it home to the head of wisdom (as he imagined) and yet that lighted wide too. But thus shot his Counsell, that the Ghosts of all those Theeues, Cheaters, and others of that damned crew, (who by the Bel-mans discoverie, had bene betrayed, were taken and sent west-ward) should bee fetched from those fields of horroz, where euery night they walke, disputing with Doctor Story, who keeps them company there in his corner Cap : and that those wry neckt spirits should haue charge giuen them to haunt the Bel man in  
his

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

his walkes, and so fright him out of his wits. This Diuell  
for all his roaring went away neither with a Plaudite, nor  
with a hiss. Others slept by, some pronouncing one verdict,  
some another. But at the last, it being put into their diuells  
heads, that they had no power ouer him further then what  
should be giuen vnto them, it was concluded & set downe as a  
rule in Court, that some one strange Spirit, who could trans-  
port himselfe into all shapcs, should be sent by to London, and  
scorning to take reuenge vpon so meane a person as a Bel-  
ringer, should thrust himselfe into such companies (as in a war-  
rant to be signed for that purpose) should be nominated, & be-  
ing once growne familiar with them, he was to worke & wite  
them by all possible meanes to fight vnder the vismall & black  
colours of the Grand Sophy (his Lord & Master) the fruite  
that was to grow vpon this tree of euill, would be great, for  
it should be fit to be serued by to Don Lucifers Table, as a  
new banqueting Dish, sithence all other meates, (though  
they fatted him well) were growne stale.

Whereupon Pameriell the Messenger was called, & a Pasport  
was drawne, signed and deliuered to him, with certaine in-  
structions how to carry himselfe in his tranell. And thus  
much was openly spoken to him by word of mouth.

If ye Pameriell with speed to the great and populous Citie  
in the west: winde thy selfe into all shapcs: bee a Dogge (to  
saluie,) a Dragon (to confound) be a Dove (seeme innocent)  
be a Diuell (as thou art,) and shew that thou art a Horni-  
man to hell. Build rather thy nest amongst Willowes that  
bend every way, then out tops of Oakes, whose heads are hard  
to be broken: Flye with the Swallow, close to the earth, when  
stormes are at hand, but keepe company with Birds of greater  
talents, when the weather is cleere, and neuer leaue them  
till they looke like Ravens: creepe into bosomes that are but-  
toned by in Sattin, and there spread the wings of thine in-  
fection: make every head thy pillow to leane vpon, or vse it  
like a Mill onely to grind mischief. If thou meetest a Dutcha-  
man, drinke with him: if a Frenchman stab: if a Spaniard, be-  
tray: if an Italian, poison: if an Irishman, flatter: if an Eng-  
lishman, doe all this.



## The Bel-mans night-walkes,

Mount Tarnes, there thou shalt find Whoredoms: pay the  
two pence to a Player, in his Gallerie mayst thou sit by a  
Barlot; at Ordinaries mayst thou dine with illken foples:  
when the day breakes out of the world, thou shalt meete rich  
Drunkards vnder welked gownes, search for threescore in the  
hundred, hugge those golden villaines, they shal be bright, and  
will make a good show in hell, strake with a cricket in the  
Brew-house, and watch how they confure there: Ride by and  
do vnder Smithfield, and play the Iade there: Whittie Whores,  
and teach Taylors how to make nets of Iron there; bind thy  
selfe Whentize to the best trades: but if thou canst, grow ex-  
treame rich in a very short time (honestly); I bannish thee  
my Kingdome, come no more into hell. I haue red thee a lec-  
ture, follow it, farewell.

So sooner was farewell spoken, but the spirit to whome  
all these matters were giuen in charge, banished: the clowen  
footed Orator arose, and the whole assembly went about their  
damnable businesse.

### Gul-Graping.

#### CHAP. II.

How Gentlemen are cheated at Ordinaries.

**T**he Diuels foote-man was very nimble of his heeles  
for no wilde Irish man could out runne him, and there-  
fore in a few houres was he come vnto London: the miles  
betwene Hell and any place vpon earth, being shorter then  
those betwene London and Saint Albones, to any man that  
trauels from hence thither, or to any Lacky that comes from  
thence hether, on the devils errands: but to any other poore  
soule, that dwels in those Low countries, they are neuer at  
an end, and by him are not possible to be measured.

So sooner was he entred into the Citie, but he met with  
one of his Whistlers daughters, called Pride, dressed like a Par-  
chants wife, who taking acquaintance of him, and vnder-  
standing for what he came, told him, that the first thing he  
was to doe, he must put himselfe in good clothes, such as  
were futable to the fashion of the time, for that here, men  
were look'd vpon onely for their outsidcs: he that had not  
ten

Whereunto is added O per se O.

ten-pounds worth of wares in his shop, would carry twenty marks on his backe: that there were a number of sumptuer-hoyes in the citie, who cared not how coarsely they fed, so they might weare gay trappings: yea, that some piew fooles, to put on Satin and Veluet but foure daies in the yeere, did often times vndoe themselves, wines, and children euer after. The spirit of the Diuels Buttery hearing this, made a legge to Pride for her counsell, and knowing by his owne experience that euery Tailor bath his hell to himselfe, vnder his Shop-board, (where he damnes new Sattin) amongst them he thought to finde best welcome, and therefore into Birchin-lane he stalkes very mannerly, Pride going along with him, and taking the upper hand.

No sooner was he entred into the ranks of the Linnen Prichin-  
Armors, (whose weapons are Spanish needles) but hee Lanc dis-  
was most terribly and sharply set vpon, euery pretense boy scribed!  
had a pull at him: he feared they all had beene Sericants, be- Tailors as  
cause they all had him by the backe: neuer was pooze diuell first were  
so tormented in hell, as he was amongst them: he thought it called  
had beene Saint Thomas his day, and that he had beene cal- Linnen-  
led vpon to be Constable, there was such hawling in his eares, A more  
and no strength could shake them off, but that they must shew Sericants  
him some suites of apparell, because they saw what Gentle-  
woman was in his company (whom they all know.) Seeing  
no remedy, into a shop he goes, was fitted by anely, and hea-  
ting the price, found the lowest to be vnrasonable, yet paid  
it and departed, none of them (by reason of their crowding a-  
bout him before) perceiuing what custöer they had met with;  
but now the Taylor spying the diuell, suffered him to goe,  
neuer praying that he would knowe the shop another time,  
but looking round about his warehouse if nothing were mis-  
sing, at length he found that he had lost his conscience: yet re-  
memb'ring himselfe, that they who deale with the diuell, can  
hardly keepe it, he stood vpon it the lesse.

*The fashions of an Ordinarie.*

**T**he Strigian traveller being thus translated into an ac-  
complished Gallant, with all acoutrements belonging  
(as a feather for his head, gilt rapier for his sides, and new  
bootes to hide his poltfoote, for in Wed-lam hee met with a

C

Shoemaker,



## The *Bel-mans* night walkes.

Shoemaker, a mad flane, that knewe the length of his last) it rested, onely that now he was to enter vpon company suitable to his cloathes : and knowing that your most selected Gallants are the onely table-men that are plaid with all at Ordinaries, into an Ordinarie did hee most gentleman-like, conuay himselfe in state.

It seemed that all who came thether, had clockes in their bellies, for they all stricke into the dining-room much about the very minute of feeding. Our Cavalier had all the eyes (that came in) throwne vpon him, (as being a stranger, for no Ambassadors from the Diuellener dined amongst them before) and he as much tooke speciall notice of them. In observing of whom and of the place, he found, that an Ordinarie was the onely Randeuouz for the most ingenious, most terse, most trauid, and most phantastick gallant : the very Exchange for netues out of all countries : the onely Bookesellers shop for conference of the best Editions, that if a woman (to be a Lady) would cast away her selfe vpon a Knight, there a man should heare a Catalogue of most of the richest London widowes : and last, that it was a schoole where they were all fellows of one forme, and that a country Gentleman was of as great running as the proudest iustice that sate there on the bench aboue him : for hee that had the graine of the table with his trencher, paid no more then hee that placed himselfe beneath the salt. Here he heard fooles prate, perceiue knaues sollicit, and beheld wiser men dumbe.

The Diuels intelligencer could not be contented to fill his eye onely with these obiects, and to feede his belly with delicate cheere : but hee drew a larger picture of all that were there, and in these colours.

The doider hauing cleared the table, Cards and Dice (for the last Wesse) are serued vp to the boord: they that are full of coine draw: they that haue little stand by and giue ayme : they shuffle and cut on one side: the bones rattle on the other : long haue they not plaide, but oathes flie by and downe the roome like haile-shot : if the poore dumbe Dice be but a little out of square, the pox and a thousand plagues breake their neckes out at window: presently after, the foure knaues are sent packing the same way, or else (like heretikes) are condemned to be burnt.

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

In this batt le of Cards and Dice, are severall Regiments  
and severall Officers.

They that sit downe to play, are at first cald Leaders.

They that loofe are the Forlorne Hope.

He that wins all, is the Eagle.

He that stands by and Ventures, is the Wood-pecker.

The fresh Gallant that is fetcht in is The Gul.

He that stands by and lends, is the Gulgroper or Impost-  
taker.

*The Gul-groper.*

**T**his Gul-groper, is commonly an old Pony-monger,  
who hauing trauid through all the follies of the world  
in his youth knowes them well, and hummes them in his age  
his whole felicitie being to fill his bags with gold and silver:  
he comes to an Ordinarie, to saue charges of housekeeping, &  
will eate for his two shillings, more meat then will serue  
three of the Guard at a dinner, yet sweares he comes thither  
onely for the company, & to conuerse with travellers. It is a  
Gold Finch that seldome lies to these Ordinarie Pells, with  
out a hundred or two hundred pound in twenty shilling piéces  
about him. After the tearing of some seuen paire of Cards, or  
the damming of some ten baile of Dice, steps he vpon the stage,  
and this part he playes, If any of the Forlorne Hope be a  
Gentleman of Peanes, either in Esse, or in Possé, (and that the  
old Fore will be sure to know to halfe an Acre) whose money  
rumes at a low ebbe, as may appeare by his scratching of the  
head, and walking vp and downe the roome, as if he wanted  
an Otter: The Gul-groper takes him to a side window and  
tels him, he is forrie to see his hard lucke, but the Dice are  
made of womens bones, and will cozen any man, yet for his  
Fathers sake (whom he hath knowne so long) if it please him  
hee shall not leaue off play for a hundred pound or two. If  
my young Estrich gape to swallow downe this mettall (as  
for the most part they are very greedy, hauing such prouan-  
der set befoze them) then is the gold potored on the board, a  
Bond is made for a repayment, at the next quarter day,  
when Exhibition is sent in: and because it is all gold, and  
cost so much the changing, the Scrivener (who is a whelp



## The *Bel-mans* night walkes.

of the old *Mastives* stone breeding) knowes what words will bite, which thus he fastens vpon him, and in this net the Gull is sure to be taken (howsoeuer:) for if he fall to play againe, and loose the hoary Goat-bearded Satyre that stands at his elbow, laughs in his sleene: if his bags bee so recovered of their Falling-sicknes, that they be able presently to repay the borrowed gold, then Monsieur Gul-groper scales away of purpose to auoide the receipt of t he hath fatter Chickens in hatching: it is a fairer marke he shootes at. For the day being come when the bond growes due, the within named Signior Auaro, will not be within: or if he be at home, he hath wedges enough in his pate, to cause the bond to be broken: or else a little before the day, he feedes my yong Maister with sweet words, that sursetting vpon his protestations, he neglects his payment, as presuming he may doe more. But the Law hauing a hand in the forfeiture of the Bond, laies presently hold of our yong Gallant with the helpe of a couple of Sericants, and inst at such a time when old Erra Pater (the Jew) that lent him the money, knowes by his owne Prognostication, that the Poome wit, the siluer face is with him in the waine. Nothing then can free him out of the phangs of those blood hounds, but he must presently confesse a iudgement, for so much money, or for such a Manor or Lordship (three times worth the bond forfeited) to be paid, or to be entred vpon by him. by such a day, or within so many moneths after he comes to his land. And thus are yong heires coujend of their Acres, before they well know where they lie.

### *The Wood-pecker*

**T**he Wood-pecker is a Bird that sits by vpon a perch too: but is nothing so dangerous, as this Vulture spoken of before. He deales altogether vponRETURNES, (as men do that take thre for one, at their conuning backe from Jerusalem, &c.) for hauing a Jewel, a Clock, a Ring with a Diamond or any such like commodity, he notes him well that commonly is best acquainted with the Dice, and hath ener good lucke: to him he offers his prize, rating it at ten or fifteen pound, when happily it is not worth aboue six, & for it he bargaines to receive 5. shillings or ten shillings (according as it is in value) at

Whereunto is added *O per se* O.

at euery hand, second, third, or fourth hand hee dyaues: by which meanes he perhaps in a short time, makes that peece him forty or fifty pound, which cost not halfe twenty. Many of these Merchant venturers saile from Ordinary to Ordinary being sure alwaies to make sauing voyages, when they that put in ten times more the they, are for the most part losers.

*The Gall.*

**N**OW if either The Leaders, or The forlorne Hope, or any of the rest, chance to heare of a young Fresh-water Souldier that neuer before followed these strange wars, and yet hath a charge reuoly giuen him (by the olde fellow Soldado Vecchio his father, when death had shut him into the Grane) of some ten or twelue thousand in ready money, besides so many hundzeds a yeere: first are Scouts sent out to discover his Lodging: that knowne, some lie in ambush to note what Apothecaries shop hee resorts too euery morning, or in what Tobacco-shop in Fleetstreet he takes a pipe of Smoake in the afternoone: that first which the Penny holds, is sure to be beleaguerd by the whole troope of the old weather beaten Gallants: amongst whom some one, whose wit is thought to be of a better blocke for his head, than the rest, is appointed to single out our Nouice, & after some foure or five daies spent in complement, our heire to senen hundzed a yeere is dyaue to an Ordinarie, into which hee no sooner enters, but al the old ones in that Fleet flatter about him, embrace, protest, kisse the hand, Conge to the very garter, & in the end (to shew that he is no smal foole, but that he knowes his father left him not so much money for nothing,) the young Cub suffers himselfe to be dyaue to the stake: to flesh him, Fortune & the Dice (or rather the false Dice, that couzen fortune, and make a foole of him too) shall so fauour him, that he marches away from a battaile or two the onely winner. But afterwards, let him play how warily so euer hee can, the damned Dice shall crosse him, and his siluer crosses shall blesse those that play against him: for euen they that seeme dearest to his bosome, shall first be ready, & be the foremost to enter with the other Leaders into conspiracie, how to make spoile of his golden bags. By such ransacking of Citizens



### The Bel-mans night-walkes,

Some wealth, the Leaders maintaine themselves by, the Forlorne Hope, that dropped before doth now gallantly come on. The Eagle feathers his nest, the Woodpecker picks by his crumes, the Gul-groper grows fat with good feeding: and the Gul himself, at whome every one has a Pull, hath in the end scarce feathers enough to keepe his owne backe warme.

To these there is another to be added no lesse pernicious then any and indeed somewhat more in the Devils favour, by as much as the deuite is commonly couered with the greatest persons, and this is the Imposter or Impostaker, this fellow is euer of the greatest eminence, and as an Atlas supports the Ordinary on his shoulders; he looks for no fauor from heauen, for he will vse no curtisie on earth, ciuill speech he accounts the fooles Language, and rudnesse he loners more then meat, drinke or humanitie, he cares not on whome he spits, whose Cloke he teares with his Spurs, nor whose name he durties with foule reproches, this Signior Glorius being (as it were) the Coyngidor of the Ordinary, as one as the young Gul is false amongst these Ravens, after he hath abused him some five or sixe times, and made other fooles bould to doe him the like iniurie, seeing he hath posselt him with a feare of his humors and admiration of his valour, presently he falls into an insinuation with the young Gul, and from a Tyrant becomes a flatterer, no man then shall dare to doe the Gul disgrace but he is his Champion, he defends his carpage; makes his folly wisdom, his cowardise discretion, his impudence audacitie, his inmanerlinesse courtly education, and all his simplistie a most fymptable forme of outlandish behauiour, so that the poore Gul proud of his intinacie hides himselfe vnder this Eagles wing, and thinke there is no heauen but that to which his friendship beares him. As one as the Imposter perceiues this, presently he animates the Gul to all courtes, of buchistynes, especially to game, as to Primero, Gleeke, or the like, in which he dignifies his runnings so much that the Gul thinks himselfe a graduate ere he know A, B, C, in the Devils horn-booke, then to make him more valiant in his owne budeling; this Impost-

ter

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

ter (who is the Loadstone that directs the Gulls Compassse) wilbe his halfe ingame and sitting close by his elbowe so as he may looke into his cards. (hauing formerly made his match with a third person who is the opposite Gamester and the Imposters friendhalfe also) no game of likly hood comes into the Gulls hand but the Imposter by seuerall signes tels it to the aduerse party; as such a motion with his gloue for five and fittie, such a curling of his hayze for Prime, such a rubbing of his nose for nine and thirty, such a finger for such a number, and such a finger for such, so that the poore Gul shall not haue a game that he will not discover; when thus they haue cheated him of all his substance, then the Imposter lends him moze money, till the Gulls credit be on the vtermost tenter, then he makes him take money, Jewels, Clookes, Garments or any thing vpon Impost, (which is to pay so much vpon euery stake till such a some be raised, or if it be at Dice so much vpon euery payne till such a some be repaid) and hauing sucked whilst one droppe of blood will come; the Imposter begins to quarrell in the Gulls behalfe, and in that tumult game is brooke off, all are disperst and the Imposter and his companion share the Gulls goods betwene them.

There is also another which is called a Deluder, this fellow for the most part is a man of substance; he commonly weares on the little finger of his left hand a sayre table Diamond, or a square Topas, which turning inwards as he drawes the Cards will discover euery card he pulleth, and then stoping those which are for his purpose, he maketh his game as sure as if he had leaue to chuse what cards himpleaseth; If this Deluder be not able to compass such a King, then he will haue a most excellent hatcht Siluer Kapter, so purely polished and trim'd that no Looking-glasse can shew any figure sayrer, this Kapter he layes crosse his waist just vnder his left hand and (in it) seeing what cards he draweth, makes the same vse was spoke of the Diamond, and thus Simplicitie being made a leane foole and his plaine dealing a Begger, manes grow rich as the Diuell; and feed with the curses of vndone people.

The Post-maister of Hell, seeing such villany to goe by  
and



## The *Bel-man*: night-walkes,

and doleone in cloakes lined cleane through with Weloet, was glad hee had such newes to send ouer, and therefore sealing by a letter full of it, deliuered the same to filthy bearded Caron (their owne Water-man) to be conueyed first to the Porter of Hell, and then (by him) to the Waiter Keeper of the Winels.

### Of Ferriting

#### CHAP. III.

The manner of vndooing Gentlemen by taking vp of commodities.

**H**unting is a Noble, a manly, and healthfull exercise, it is a very true picture of warre, nay, it is a warre in it selfe, for engines are brought into the field, stratagems are contriued, ambushes are laide, onsets are given, alarms strucke by, branie encounters are made, fierce assaltings are resisted by strength, by courage, or by policie: the enemy is pursued, and the Pursuers neuer giue ouer till they haue him in execution, then is a Retreat sounded, then are spoyles diuided, then come they home wearied, but yet crowned with honour and victorie. And as in battailes there be several manners of fight: so in the pastime of hunting, there are severall degrees of game.

Hunting  
of the  
Lyon, &c.

Some hunt the Lyon, and that shewes, as when subjects rise in Armes against their King. Some hunt the Unicorn, for the treasure on his head, and they are like contentious men, that care not whom they kill for riches. Some hunt the spotted Panther, and the freckled Leopard, they are such as to enjoy their pleasures regard not how black an infamous sticke upon them: all these are barbarous and unnaturall Huntsmen, for they range by and doleone the deserts, the Wildernes, and the Mountaines. Others pursue the long-lined Hart, the couragious Stag. or the nimble footed Deere: these are the noblest hunters, and they exercise the Noblest game: these by following the Chase, get strength of bodie, a free and undisturbed minde, magnanimitie of spirit, alacritie of heart, and unwearisomnesse to breake through the hardest labours: their pleasures are not insatiable,

Hunting  
of the  
Bucke.

Whereunto is added O per se O.

insatiable, but are contented to be kept within limits, for these hunt within Parkes inclosed, or within bounded Forrests. The hunting of the Hare teaches seare to be bold, and puts simplicitie to her shifts, that she growes cunning and prouident: the turnings and crosse windings that she makes are embleames of this lifes vncertaintie: when she thinks she is further from danger, it is at her heeles, and when it is nearest to her, the hand of safetie defends her. When she is wearied and hath run her race, she takes her death patiently, thereby to teach man to make himselfe ready, when the graue gapes for him.

Huntiest of the Hare.

All these kinds of hunting are abroad in the open field, but there is a close Citie hunting, onely within the walles, that puls down Parkes, layes open Forrests, destroyes Chaces, wounds the Deere of the land, and makes such hauecke of the goodliest Heards that (by their wills, who are the rangers,) none should be left alive but the kascals. This kinde of hunting is base & ignoble. It is the meanest, yet the most mischieuous, & it is called Ferreting. To behold a chase or swoat this, did the light horseman of Hell one day leape into the saddle.

*Citie-hunting.*

This Ferret-hunting hath his Seasons as other games haue, and is only followed at such a time of peere, when the Centry of our kingdome by riots, hauing chased themselves out of the faire reuenewes and large possessions left to them by their ancestors, are forced to hide their heads like Conies, in little canes, and in vnfrequented places: or else being almost windelesse, by running after sensuall pleasures too fiercely, they are glad (for keeping themselves in breath so long as they can) to fall to Ferret-hunting, that is to say, to take vp commodities.

What persons follow the game of Ferrethunting.

No warrant can be graunted for a Bucke in this Forrest, but it must passe vnder these five hands.

1. He that hunts vp and doth to finde game, is called the Tumbler.

2. The commodities that are taken vp are called Purse-acts.

3. The Citizens that sels them is the Ferret.

The Tragedie of Ferrethunting divided into five acts.

D

4. They



## The *Bermans* night walks.

4. They that take bp are the Rabbet-suckers.
5. He vpon whose credit these Rabbet-suckers runne, is called the Warren.

*How the warren is made.*

**A**fter a raine Conies use to come out of their holes, and to sit imbling on weedes, or any thing in the coole of the euening, and after a reueling, when younger brothers haue spent all or in gaining haue lost all, they sit plotting in their chambers, with necessity, how to be furnished presently with a new supply of money. They would take bp any commoditie whatsoeuer, but their names stand in too many texted letters already in Mercers and Scriueners bookes: vpon a hundred pounds worth of Rosted beefe they could finde in their hearts to venture, for that would a way in turning of a hand: but where shall they finde a Butcher, or a Cooke, that will let any man run so much vpon the score for flesh onely? Suppose therfore that foure of such loose-fortuned gallants were tied in one knot, and knewe not how to fasten themselves vpon some wealthy Citizen. At the length it runnes into their heads, that such a young Nouice (who daily serues to fill bp their company) was neuer intangled in any Citie lime-bush: they knowe his present meanes to be good, and those to come to be great: him therfore they lay vpon the Annuill of their wittes, till they haue weought him like war, for himselfe as well as for them, to doe any thing in way, or indeed till they haue won him to slide vpon this Ice (because he knowes not the danger) he is easily drauone: for he considers within himselfe that they are all Gentlemen well descended, they haue rich fathers, they weare good cloathes, haue bin gallant spenders, and doe now and then (still) let it slide freely: hee is to venture vpon no moze rocks than all they, what then should he feare: he therfore resolves to doe it, and the rather because his owne exhibition runnes lowe, and that there lacke a great many weekes to the Quarter day, at which time, he shall be refurnished from his father. The match being thus agreed vpon, one of them that has beene an olde Ferret-monger, and knowes all the trickes of such Hunting, seekes out a Tumbler, that is to say, a fellow, him

Whereunto is added O per se O.

who beates the bush for them till they catch the birds, bee himselfe being contented (as he protests and sweares) onely with a few fethers.

*The Tumblers hunting dry-foote.*

**T**his Tumbler being let loose, runnes scruffling vp and downe close to the ground, in the shops either of Mercers, Gouldsmiths Drapers, Haberdashers, or of any other Trade, where he thinkes he may meete with a Ferret: and tho vpon his very first course, he can finde his game, yet to make his Gallants more hungry, and to thinke bee wearies himselfe in hunting the moze, bee comes to them sweating, and swearing that the Citie Ferrets are so coaped (that is to say, haue their lippes stitched vp close) that he can hardly get them open to so great a sum as five hundred pounds, which they desire. This Pearbe being chewed downe by the Rabbet-suckers almost kills their hearts, and is worse to them then dabbing on the necks to Connies. They bid him if he cannot fasten his teeth vpon Plate, or Cloth, or Silkes, to lay hold on brown Paper or Tobacco, Bartholme w babies, Lute-strings or Hob-nails, or two hundred pounds in saint Thomas Onions, and the rest in money; the Onions they could get wenches enough to crie and sell them by the Rope, and what remaines should serue them with Button. Upon this, their Tumbler trots vp and downe againe. And at last lighting on a Citizen that wil deale, the names are receiued and deliuered to a Scriuener, who enquiring whether they be good men and true, that are to passe vpon the life & death of five hundred pounds, finds that foure of the five, are wind-shaken, and ready to fall into the Lords handes: marrie the fift man is an Oake, and ther's hope that he cannot be hew-ed downe in hast. Upon him therefore the Citizen buildes so much as comes to five hundred pounds yet takes in the other foure to make them serue as scaffolding, till the frame bee furnished, and if then it hold, he cares not greatly who takes them downe. In all haste, are the bonds sealed, and the commodities deliuered: And then does the Tumbler fetch his second carriere, and thats this.

The nature of a London Tumbler.



## The Bel-mans night walkes.

### The Tumblers Hunting Countor.

**T**he wares which they fished for being in the hand of the five sharers, doe now more trouble their wits how to turne those wares into ready money, then before they were troubled to turne their credits into wares. The traie being once more to bee shaken, they know it must lose fruite, and therefore, their Factors must barter away their marchandise, tho it be with losse: Abroad into the City he sailes for that purpose, and deales with him that sold, to buy his owne commodities againe for ready money: He will not doe it vnder thirty pound losse in the hundred: other Archers bowes are tryed at the same marke, but all keepe much about one scantling: backe therefore comes their Carrier with this newes, that no man will disburse so much present money vpon any wares whatsoeuer. Snelly he met by good fortune with one friend (and that friend is himselfe) who for 10. l. will procure them a Chapman, marry that Chapman will not buy vlesse he may haue them at 30. l. losse in the hundred: Fuh crye all the Sharers, a pore on these Forester'd Curmudgions, giue that fellowe your friend 10. l. for his paines; and fetch the rest of the mouny: within an houre after, it is brought, and powdered downe in one heape vpon a tauerne table; where making a goodly show, as if it could neuer be spent, all of them consult what fee the Tumbler is to haue, for Hunting so well, and conclude that lesse then 10. l. they can not giue him, which 10. l. is the first told out. Now let vs cast vp this account: In euery 100. l. is lost 30. which being 5. times 30. l. makes 150. l. that Summe the Ferret puts vp cleere besides his ouer-prising the wares: vnto which 150. l. lost, adde 10. l. more, which the Tumbler guls them off, and other 10. l. which he hath for his voyage, all which makes 170. l. which deducted from 500. l. there remaineth onely 330. to be diuided amongst five, so that euery one of the partners they shall haue but 66. l. yet this they all put vp merily, washing downe their losses with Hacke and sugar, whereof they drinke that night profoundly: nay it hath beene verily reported that one Gentleman of great hopes tooke vp one hundred pound in browne Paper, and could it for fortye pound,

another.

Whereunto is added O p a r f e O.

another hundred pound in Hobby-horses and sold them for thirty pound, and sixteen pound in Foxes of Button and curaters of Rabine ready rosted and sold them for three pound, Hinc Lacrima, this was strange but not wonderfull.

*How the Warren is spoiled*

**W**Hilst this fayre weather lasteth, and that there is any grasse to nibble vpon, These Rabbet-suckers keepe to the Warren wherein they fatned : but the cold day of repayment appoaching, they retire deepe into their caves; so that when the Ferret makes account to haue five before him in chase, foure of the five lie hidden, and are stolne into other grounds. So maruell, then if the Ferret grow fierce and teare open his obone iawes, to sucke blood from him that is left : no maruell if he scratch what wooll he can from his backe : the Pursnets that were set, are all taken vp and carried away. The Warren therefore must be searched, That must pay for all : ouer that, does hee range like a little Lord. Sergeants, Marshals-men, and Baliffes are sent forth, who lie scouting at enery corner, and with terrible pawes haunt enery walke. In conclusion the bird that these Hawkes flie after, is seized vpon, then are his feathers plucked, his estate looked into, then are his wings broken, his lands made ouer to a stranger : then must our young Sonne and Deyre pay five hundred pound, (for which he neuer had but 66 pound) or else lie in Prison. To keepe himselfe from which, hee seales to any bond, enters into any statute, morgageth any Lordship, Does any thing, Saies any thing, yeeldes to pay any thing. And these Citie stormes (which will wet a man, till he haue neuer a dry threed about him, though he be kept neuer so warme) fall not vpon him once or twise : But being a little way in, hee cares not how deepe he wades, the greater his possessions are, the apter he is to take vp and to be trusted : the moze he is trusted, the moze he comes in debt, the farther in debt, the nearer to danger. Thus Gentlemen are wrought vpon, thus are they Cheated, thus are they Ferreted, thus are they Vndone.



The *Bel-mans* night-walkes,  
*Faulconers.*

Of a new kinde of Hawking, teaching how to catch  
Birds by Bookes.

Hawking.

**H**Vnting and Hawking are of kin, and therefore it is fit they should keepe company together: both of them are noble games, and Recreations, honest and healthfull, yet they may so be abused that nothing can be more hurtfull. In Hunting, the Game is commonly still before you, or i<sup>th</sup> hearing, and within a little compasse: In Hawking, the game flies farre off, and oftentimes out of sight: A Couple of Rookes therefore (that were birds of the last feather) conspired together to leaue their nest in the Citie, and to flutter abroad, into the Country: Upon two leane hackneies, were these two Doctor Doddipoleshozt, Tivilly suted, that they might carry about them some badge of a Scholler.

The Diuels Ranck-rider, that came from the last Citie Hunting, vnderstanding that two such Light-horsemen were gone a Hawking, posts after and ouer-takes them. After some ordynarie high-way talke, hee begins to question of what profession they were? One of them smiling scornfully in his face, as thinking him to be some Gul, (and indeed such fellows take all men for Guls, who they thinke to bee beneath them in qualitie) told him they were Faulconers. But the Jore that followed them, seeing no properties, (belonging to a Faulconer) about them, smelt knauerie, tooke them for a payze of mad rascals, and therefore resolved to see at what these Falconers would let sit.

*How to cast vp the Lure.*

The first  
Note.

**A**T last on a suddaine, sayes one of them to him, Sir, we haue Sprung a Partridge, and so fare you well: which words came stammering out with the haste that they made, for presently the two Forragers of the Countrie, were vpon the Spur: Plutoes Post-seeing this, stood still to watch them, and at length saw them in maine gallop make toward a goodly sayze place, where either some Knight, or some great Gentleman kept; and this goodly house belike was the Partridge which those Falconers had sprung. Hee being loath to loose

## Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

Toole his share in this Hawking, and hauing power to transforme himselfe as he listeth, came thither as soone as they, but beheld all (which they did) invisible. They both, like two Knights Errant, alighted at the Gate, knocked, and were let in: The one walkes the Hackneyes in an outward Court, as if he had beene but Squire to Sir Dagonet. The other (as hololy as Saint George, when he dard the Dragon at his very Den) murthered vndoubtedly by to the Hall, where looking ouer those pooze creatures of the house, that were but the bare Blemishes (for *Aquila non capir Muscas*) what should a Falconer meddle with flies? he onely salutes him that in his eye seemes to be a Gentleman-like fellow: Of him he askes for his good Knight; or so, and saies that he is a Gentleman come from London on a businesse, which he must deliuer to his owne Unshipfull Eare. Up the staires does braue Mount Dragon ascend; the Knight and he encounter, and with this stasse does he balliantly charge vpon him.

### *How the Bird is Caught.*

**S**ir, I am a pooze Scholler, and the report of your vertues hath drawne me hither, venturoosly bold to fix your worthy name as a Patronage to a pooze short discourse, which heere I dedicate (out of my loue) to your noble and eternall Memory: this speech he biters barely.

The Hawking Pamphleter is then bid to put on, whilst his Miscelaine Macenas, opens a Booke fayrely appareld in Tellow, with gilt. fillets, and four. penny like ribbon at least, like little streamers on the top of a March-pane Castle, hanging randling by at the foure corners: the title being superficially suruaid; in the next leafe he sees that the Author hee, hath made him one of his Gossips, for the Booke carries his Unships name, and vnder it stands an Epistle iust the length of a French-mans grace before dinner, which is long enough for any Booke in conscience, vnlasse the wryter be unreasonable.

The Knight being told before hand, that this little Sunbeame of Phoebus (shining thus briskely in print) hath his Spitz or Atomp waiting vpon him in the outward Court, thanks him for his loue and labour, and considering with himselfe, what  
cost.



*The Hel-man: night-walkes,*

cast he hath beene at, and how farre he hath ridden to come to him, he knowes that Patrons and Godfathers, are to pay scot and lot alike, and therefore to cherish his young and tender Wnse, he giues him foure or fife Angels, inuiting him either to stay breakfast, or if the Sunne-diall of the house points toward xlenen; then to tarry dinner.

*How the Bird is drest.*

**B**Ut the fish being caught (for which our Heliconian Angler threwo out his lines) with thanks, and legges, and kissing his owne hand, he parts. As sooner is hee hoist, but his Hostler (who all this while walked the iades, and trauels by and downe with him (like an undeseruing Blaier for halfe a share) askes this question, Strawes or not? Strawes cryes the whole sharer and a halfe, away then replies the first, lie to our nest: this nest is neuer in the same towne but commonly a mile or two off, and it is nothing else but the next Tauerne they come to. But the Willage into which they rode being not able to maintaine an Iuybush, an Alehouse was their Inn: where aduancing themselues into the fairest chamber, and be-speaking the best cheere in the towne for dinner, downe they sit, and share before they speake of any thing else: That done, he that ventures vpon all hee meetes, and discharges the paper Bullets, (for to tell truth, the other serues but as a signe, and is meereley no-body) begins to discourse, how he carried himselfe in the action, how he was encountred: how hee stood to his tackling, and how well he came off: hee calles the Knight, a Noble fellow, yet they both shrug, and laugh, and sweares they are glad they haue Guld him.

More arrows must they shoote of the same length that this first was of, and therefore there is a Trunke full of Trinc-kets, that is to say, their budget of Bookes is opend againe, to see what lease they are to turne ouer next, which whilst they are doing, the Ghost that all this space haunted them, and heard what they said, hauing excellent skill in the blacke Art, that is to say, in picking of lockes, makes the doore suddenly lie open (which they had closely shut. At his strange entrance they being somewhat agast, began to shuffle away their bookes,

How birds  
are drest  
after they  
be caught.

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

bookes, but he knowing what cards they plaide withall, effred to cut, and turnd by two knaues by this trick: my Maisters (quoth he) I know where you haue bin, I knowe what you haue done, I know what you meane to doe, I see now you are Falconers indeed, but by the (and then he swore a damnable oath) vnles you teach me to shoot in this Birding peece, I will raise the Willage, send for the Knight whom you heast you haue guld, & so disgrace you for your money I care not.

The two Free-booters seeing themselves smoaked, told their third Brother he seemed to be a gentleman and a bores companion, they praied him therefore to sit down with silence, and sithence dinner was not yet ready, he should heare all.

This new kind of Hawking (quoth one of them) which you see vs vse can affoord no name vnlesse fine be at it, viz.

1. He that casts by the Lure is called the Falconer.
2. The Lure that is cast by in on idle Pamphlet.
3. The Tercel-Gentle that comes to the Lure, is some Knight, or some Gentleman of like qualitie.
4. The Bird that is preied vpon, is Money.
5. He that walkes the horses, and hunts dry-foote is called a Mougrell.

*The Falconer and his Spaniell.*

**T**he Falconer hauing scraped together certaine small parings of wit, hee first cuts them hardomely in prettie peeces, and of those peeces does he patch vp a booke. This booke he prints at his owne charge, the Mongrell running by and downe to looke to the workemen, and bearing likewise some part of the cost, (for which hee enters vpon this halfe share.) When it is fully finished, the Falconer and his Mongrell, (or it may be two Falconers ioyne in one,) but howsoeuer, it is by them deuised what Shire in England it is best to forrage next: that being set downe, the Falconers deale either with a Perauld for a note of all the Knights and Gentlemens names of worth that dwell in that circuite, which they meane to ride, or els by inquiry, get the chiefest of them, printing off so many Epistles as they haue names, the Epistles Dedicatorie being all one, and vary in nothing but in the Titles of their Patrons.



### The *Bel-mans* night walkes.

Strange  
hauling.

Having thus furnished themselves, and packed by their wares, away they trudge, like tinkers, with a budget at one of their backes, or it may be the circle they meane to coniare in, shall not be out of London, especially if it be Terme-time, or when a Parliament is holden (for then they haue choise of sweete-meates to feede vpon.) If a Gentleman seeing one of these books Dedicated yuely to his name, suspect it to be a bastard, that hath more Fathers besides himselfe, and to try that, does defer the Presenter for a day or two, sending in the meane tyme (as some haue done) into Paules Churchyard amongst the Stationers to inquire if any such worke be come forth, and if they cannot tell, then to step to the Printers: Yet haue the Falconers a tricke to goe beyond such Hawkes too, for all they flie so hie: and that is this: The books lye all at the Printers, but not one line of an Epistle to any of them (these bug-bears turke in Tenebris) if then the Spy that is sent by his Maister, aske why they haue no Dedication to them, Mounfier Printer tels him, the Autho<sup>r</sup> would not venture to adde any to them all, (sauiug onely to that which was giuen to his Maister) vntill it was knowne whether he would accept of it or no.

This satisfies the Patron, this fetches money from him, and this Cozens five hundred besides. Nay, there be other Bird-catchers, that vse stranger quail-pipes: you shall haue fellowes, foure or five in a countrey, that buying by any olde Booke (especially a Sermon, or any other matter of Diuinitie) that lyes for a wastepaper, and is cleane forgotten, and a new printed epistle to it, & with an Alphabet of letters which they carry about them, being able to print any mans name (for a Dedication) on the sudden, trauell by and downe most Shires in England, and liue by this Hawking.

Are we not excellent Falconers now (quoth three halfe shares:) excellent villaines, cried the Diuels Deputy: by this the meate (for dinner came smoking in, vpon which they fell most tyrannically, yet (for manners sake) offering first, to the Balife of Belzebub the vpper end of the table, but he fearing they would make a Hawke or a Buzzard of him too, and report they had ridden him like an Asse, as they had done o-  
thers

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

thers, out a doozes he slung with a vengeance as he came.

**S**acred Learning! why dost thou suffer thy seven lea-  
ned Tree, to bee plucked by barbarous and most unhel-  
loined hands? Why is thy beautifull Maiden body polluted  
like a strumpets, and prostituted to beastly and slavish Ig-  
norance? **O** thou Base-broode, that make the Muses Har-  
lots, yet say they are your Mothers? **You** Theeves of Wit,  
Cheaters of Arte, Traitors of schooles of Learning: murder-  
ers of Schollers: **W**oze worthy you are, to vndergoe the Ro-  
mane Furca, like slaves, and to be branded i<sup>th</sup> foze-head dee-  
per then they that forge Testaments to vndoe Orphants:  
Such doe but rob children of goods that may be lost: but you  
rob Schollers of their fame, which is deerer then life. **You**  
are not worth an Inuective, not worthy to haue your names  
dropped out of a deserving pen, you shall onely be executed in  
Picture, (as they vse to handle Malefactors in France) and  
the picture (though it were drawne to be hung vp in another  
place) shall leaue you impudently arrogant to your selues,  
and ignominiously ridiculous to after ages: in these colours,  
are you drawne.

*The true Picture of these Falconers.*

—There be Fellowes

Of course and common blood; Mechanicke knaues,  
Whose wits lye deeper buried then in graues:  
And indeede smell more earthy, whose creation  
Was but to giue a Boote or Shooe good fashion.  
Yet these (sowing by the Apron and the Awle)  
Being drunke with their owne wit, cast vp their gall  
Onely of Inke: and in patchd, beggerly Runes,  
(As full of fowle corruption, as the Times)  
From towne to towne they strowle in soule, as poore  
As th' are in clothes: yet these at euery doore,  
Their labours Dedicate. But (as at Faies)  
Like Pedlers they shew still one sort of wares  
Vnto all commers (with some filde oration)  
And thus to giue bookes now's an occupation.  
One booke hath seven-score patrons: thus defart  
Is cheated of her due: this noble art



*The Bel-mans night walkes.*

Gives Ignorance (that common strumpet) place  
Thus the true schollers name growes cheap and base, &c.

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*lacke of the Clock-house.*

CHAP. IIII.

A new and cunning drawing of money from  
Gentlemen.

**T**here is another Fraternitie of wandring Pilgrims,  
who merrily call themselves, lackes of the Clock-house,  
and are very neere allied to the Falconers, that went a Hawk-  
ing befoze. The Clarke of Erebus set downe their names  
too in his Tables, with certaine brieve notes of their practi-  
ses: and these they are.

The lacke of a Clock-house goes vpon Serrets, and his  
office is to doe nothing but strike: so does this noyse, (for  
they walke by and downe like Fiddlers) tranaille with Mo-  
tions, and whatsoever their Motions got them is called  
striking.

Those Motions are certaine Collections, or wittie Inuen-  
tions, sometimes of one thing, and then of another (there is  
a new one now in towne, in praise of the Vnion.) And these  
are saydely witten and ingrossed in Wellum Parchment,  
or Royall paper, richly adorned with compartiments, and  
set out with letters both in gold, and in various colours.

This labour beeing taken, the Maister of the Motion  
hearkens where such a Nobelman, such a Lord, or such a  
Knight lies, that is liberall: hauing found one to his liking,  
The Motion (with his Patrons name fairely terted out, in  
manner of a Dedication,) is presented befoze him: he receiues  
it, and thinking it to be a worke onely vnder taken for his  
sake, is bounteous to the giuer, esseeming him a scholler, and  
knowing that not without great tranaille, he hath drawne  
so many little straggling streames into so faire and smooth  
a Riuer: whereas the worke is the labour of some other  
(copied out by stealth) by an impudent ignorant fellow, that  
runs by and downe with the Transcripts, and euery Ale-  
house may haue one of them (hanging in the basest drinking  
roome)

Whercunto is added O per O.

roome) if they will be at the charges of writing it out: Thus the liberalitie of a Nobleman, or of a Gentleman is abused: thus learning is brought into scorne and contempt: Thus men are cheated of their bounty, giuing much for that (out of their free mindes) which is common abroad, and put away for base prices. Thus villante sometimes walkes alone, as if it were giuen to Melancholie, and sometimes knaues tie themselves in a knot, because they may bee moze merry, as by a mad sort of Comrades whome I see leaping into the Saddle, anon it will appeare.

*Ranke-Riders.*

CHAP. V. ---

The manner of Cozening Inne-keepers Post-masters  
and Hackney-men.

**T**here is a troope of Hozsemen, that run by and dolue the whole Kingdome, they are euer in a gallop, their businesse is weightie, their iourneyes many, their expences great, their Innes euery where, their lands no where: they haue onely a certaine Free-hold called Eyborne, (situate neere London, and many a faire paire of Gallons in other Countreys besides,) vpon which they liue very poorly, till they die, & die for the most part wickedly, because their liues are villanous and desperate. But what race soener they run, there they end it, there they set by their rest, there is their last baite, whither soener their iourney lyes And these hoxsemen haue no other names but Ranke-Riders.

To furnish whome soozth for any iourney, they must haue Riding lutes cut out of these foure peeces.

1 The Inne-keeper or Hackney-man, of whome they haue hoxses, is called, A Cole.

2 Hee that neuer alights from a rich Farmer or countie Gentleman, till he haue draine money from him, is called The Snaffle.

3 The money so gotten, is The Ring.

4 He that sedes them with money is called, The Preuander.



## The Bel-mans night-walkes,

These Ranke-riders (like Butchers to Rumbold market) seldome goe without five or seven in a company, and these Carceres they fetch, Their porses being warmly lined with some purchase gotten before, and they themselves well booted and spurred, and in reasonable good outfittes, arrive at the fairest Inne they can choose, either in Westminster, the Strand, the Citie, or the Suburbes.

The manner  
of bridling  
a colt.

Two of them who have clothes of purpose to fit the play, carrying the shew of Gentlemen, the other act their parts in blew coates, as they were their Servingmen, though indeed they be all fellows. They enter all durted or dustied (according as it shall please the high way to use them) and the first bridle they put into the Colts mouth (that is to say, the Inne-keepers) is at their coming in to aske aloud if the footeman be gone backe with the horses: tis answered yes. Heere, the Ranke-riders lye three or foure dayes, spending moderately enough, yet abating not a penny of any reckoning to shew of what house they come: in which space their counterfeitt followers learne what Country man the maister of the house is, where the Hostlers and Chamberlaines were borne, and what other Country Gentlemen are guests to the Inne: which lessons being presently gotten by heart, they fall into study with the generall rules of their knauery: and those are, first to giue out, that their Maister is a Gentleman of such and such meanes, in such a shire which shall be sure to stand farre enough from those places (where any of the house, or of other guests were borne.) that he is come to receiue so many hundred pounds vpon land which he hath sold, and that he meanes to Inne there some quarter of a yeere at least.

This Waste money passing for currant through the house, he is more obserued and better attended, is worshipped at every word: and the easier to breake and bridle the Colt, his Maister will not sit downe to Dinner or Supper till the Maister of the house be placed at the vpper ende of the boord by him.

In the middle of Supper, or else very earely in the following morning, comes in a counterfeitt footeman, sweatingly

Wherunto is added *O per se* O.

tingly deliuering a message, that such a knight hath sent for the head-Maister of these ranke-riders, and that he must be with him by such an houre the iourney being not above twelue or fourteene miles. Upon deliuey of this message, (from so deare and noble a friend) he swears and chafes, because all his horses are out of Towne, curseth the sending of them backe, offers any mony to haue himselfe, his conzen with him, and his men but reasonably host. The host bring a credulous Ass, suffers them all to get vp vpon him, for he prouides them horses, either of his owne (thinking his Guest to be a man of great account, and being loth to loose him, because he spends well) or else sends out to hyre them of his neighbours passing his word for their forth-coming within a day or two, w<sup>h</sup> they get and alway gallop our ranke-riders, as farre as the pooze Iades can carry them.

The two dayes being ambled out of the world, and perhaps thre moze after them, yet neither a supply of Horse-men or Foote-men, (as was promised) to bee set eye vpon. The lamentable Time-keeper (or Hackney-man, if he chauce to be Saddled for this iourney too) loose their Colts teeth, and finde that they are made olde arrant Iades: Search, then runnes vp and downe, like a Constable halfe out of his wits (vpon a Shrove-tuesday) and hue and cry folloves after, some twelue or foureteene miles off, (round about London) which was the farthest of their iourney as they gaue out. But (Alas!) the horses are at pasture fourescore or a hundred miles from their olde mangers: they were sold at some blinde dzunken theenish faire, (there being enow of them in company to saue themselves, by their Tool-booke,) the Seruing-men cast off their blew coates, and crie, All fellowes: the money is spent vpon Wine, vpon Whores, vpon Fidlers, vpon Fooles, (by whom they will loose nothing) and the tyde being at an ebbe, they are as ready to practise their skill in Horse-manship to bring Colts to the saddle in that Towne, and to make Pags runne a race of thre-score or a hundred miles off from that place, as befoze they did from London.



## The Bel-mannight-walker,

### Running at the Ring.

**T**Hus, so long as Horseflesh can make them fat, they neuer leaue feeding. But when they haue beaten so many high-waies in severall countries, that they scare to be overtaken by Tracers, then (like Souldiers comming from a Breach) they march faire and softly on soote, lying in Garrison, as it were, close insome out towne, till the foule Rumor of their villanies (like a stormy durty winter) be blown ouer: In which time of lurking in the shell, they are not idle neither, but like snailles, they venture abroad, though the Law hath threathned to raine downe neuer so much punishment vpon them: and what doe they? they are not Wags to live by their owne painfull labors, but Drones that must eate by the sweetnes, and be fed with the earnings of others: This therefore is their worke. They carelesly inquire what Gentleman of worth, or what rich Farmers dwell within five, sixe or seuen miles of the Fort where they are insconcd, (which they may doe without suspicion) and hauing got their names, they single out themselves in a morning, & each man takes a severall path to himselfe: one goes East, one West, one North, and the other South: walking either in bootes with wands in their hands, or other wise, for it is all to one purpose. And note this by the way, that when they trauell thus on foot, they are no more called Ranke-riders, but Trowlers, a proper name ginen to Country Players, that (without Sockes trot from towne to towne vpon the bare hooft.

Being arrived at the Gate where the Gentlemen, or Farmer dwelleth, he boldly knocks, inquiring for him by name, and steps in to speake with him: the servant seeing a fashionable person, tels his Maister there is a Gentleman desires to speake with him: the Maister comes and salutes him, but eying him well, saies he does not know him: No Sir, replies the other (with a face bold enough) it may be so, but I pray you Sir, will you walke a turne or two in your Orchard or Garden, I would there conferre: Hauing got him thether, to this tyme he plaies vpon him.

Whereunto is added O per se O.

*How the Snaffle is put on.*

**S**ir, I am a Gentleman, bozne to better meanes then my present fortunes doe allot me: I serued in the field, and had command there. But long peace (you knowe Sir) is the Canker that eates vp Souldiers, and so it hath me. I lie here not farre off in the Country, at mine Inne, where staying upon the dispatch of some businesse, I am indebted to the house in monies, so that I cannot with the credite of a Gentleman leaue the house till I haue paid them. Pake me Sir, so much behalder to your lone, as to lend me fortie or fiftie shillings to beare my horse and my selfe to London, from whence within a day or two, I shall send you many thanks, with a faithfull repaiment of your curtesie.

The honest Gentleman, or the good natur'd Farmer beholding a personable man, fashionably attired, and not carrying in outward colours, the face of a cogging imau, giues credit to his wordes, are sorry that they are not at this present time so well furnished as they could wish, but if a matter of twenty shillings can stead him, hee shall command it, because it were pittie any honest Gentleman should for so small a matter miscarry. Happily they meete with some Chap-men that giue their owne asking: but howsoeuer, all is fith that comes to net, they are the most conscionable market folkes that euer rode betweene two paniers, for from fortie they will fall to twenty, from twenty to ten, from ten to five: nay these Mountbankes are so hafe, that they are not ashamed to take two shillings of a plaine husbandman, & sometimes five pence (which the other giuss simply and honestly) of whom they demanded a whole fiftene.

In this manner doe they digge silver out of mens purses all the day, and at night meete together at the appointed Rendezuoz, where all these Snaffles are loosed to their full length, the Rings which that day they haue made, are bozne. The Prouander is praised or dyspraised, as they find it in goodnes, but it goes downe all, whilst they laugh at all.

And thus does a Common-wealth bring up children, that care not how they discredit her, or bndes her: who would imagine that Birds soate in the, and so shee it boyce,  
J  
Should



### The *del-mans* night walkes.

should be so dangerous in condition: but *Kanens* thinks rare  
upon the daintiest meate, and villaines esteeme most of that  
money which is purchast by baseness.

The Under-Sheriffe for the County of Cacodemon, know-  
ing into what arrerages these *Kanke* riders were runne,  
for horse-flesh to his maister, (of whom he farmed the office)  
sent out his writs to attach them, and so narrowly pursued  
them, that for all they were wel horsed, some he sent post to the  
gallows, & the rest to severall *Jayles*: After which, making  
all the hast he possibly could to get to *London* againe, he was  
way-laid by an armie of a strong and new-found people.

*Moone men.*

### CHAP. VI.

A discovery of a strange wilde people very dangerous  
to Townes and Country Villages.

A *Moone-man*, signifies in English, a mad-man, because  
the *Moone* hath greatest domination (above any other  
planet) over the bodies of *Franticke* persons. But these  
*Moone-men* (whose Images are now to be carned) are nei-  
ther absolutely mad, nor yet perfectly in their wits. Their  
name they borrow from the *Moone*, because as the *Moone* is  
never in one shape two nights together, but wanders by and  
doth one *Beauen*, like an *Anticke*, so these changeable-stuffe-  
companions never tarry one day in a place, but are the one-  
ly, and the onely base *Kunnagates* upon earth. And as in the  
*Moone* there is a man, that never stirs without a bush of  
thornes at his backe, so these *Moone-men* lie under bushes,  
and are indeede no better then *Hedge-creeper*s.

They are a people more scattered then *Jewes*, and more  
hated: biggerly in apparell, barbarous in condition, hea-  
vily in behaviour, and bloody if they meete advantage. A man that  
sees them would sweare they had all the yellow *Flawdies*,  
so that they were *Tawny* *Moone* bastards, for no red *Daker*  
man carries a face of a more filthy complexion, yet are they  
not hoine so, neither hath the sunne burnt them so, but they  
are painted so, yet they are not good painters neither: for  
they doe not make faces, but worre faces. By a by-name they  
are

Whereunto is added O per 6 O.

are called Gypsies, they call themselves Egyptians, others in mockery call them Moone-men.

If they be Egyptians, sure I am they neuer descended from the Tribes of any of those people that came out of the Land of Egypt: Potiomey (King of the Egyptians) A warrant neuer called them his subiects: no nor Pharao before him. I like what difference there is betweene a ciuill Citizen of Dublin, and a wild Irish Kerne, so much difference there is betwixt one of these counterfeited Egyptians, and a true English begger. An English Rogue is just of the same livery.

They are commonly an Armie about foure-score strong, yet they neuer march with all their bags and baggages together, but (like Boote-halers) they forage vp and downe countries, 4, 5, or 6. in a company. As the Switzer has his wench and his Coker with him when he goes to the warres, so these vagabonds haue their harlots with a number of little childezen following at their heeles: which young brood of beggers, are sometimes carried (like so many greene geese a-lieue to a market) in paires of paniers, or in dollers like fresh-fish from Rye that comes on horsebacke, (if they be but infants. But if they can straddle once, then as well the rogues as the be-rogues are horst, seuen or eight vpon one iare, strongly pineoned, and strangely tied together.

One Shire alone and no more is sure still at one time, to haue these Egyptian lice swarming within it, so like flocks of wilde-geese, they will euenmore flye one after another: let them be scattered worse then the quarters of a Trattoe: after hee hang'd downe and quartered, yet they haue a trick (like water cut with a sword) to come together instantly and easily againe: and this is their pollicie, which way soeuer the foremost vaukes lead, they sticke vp small boughes in senerall places to euery village where they passe, which serue as en- signes to waite on the rest.

Their apparell is old, and phantastick, though it be neuer so full of rents; the men wears scarfes of Callico, or any other base stuffe, hanging their bodies like Morris-dancers, with belles, and other toys, to intice the countrey people to flocke about them, and to wonder at their fooleries, or rather

His order in  
marching  
on foote or  
seruing vp  
on horse.

His furni-  
ture.



## The Bel-mans night walkes.

vanke knaueries. The women as ridiculously attire themselves, and (like one that plates the rogue on a Stage) weara rags, and patched filthy mantles vppermost, when the vnder garments are handsome and in fashion.

His maner  
of fight.

The battailes these Out-lawes make, are many and very bloody. Whosoever falls into their hands neuer escapes alive, and so cruell they are in these murders, that nothing can satisfie them but the very heart blood of those whom they kill. And who are they (thinke you) that thus goes to the pot? Alasse! Innocent Lambs, Sheep, Calues, Wigges, &c. Poultrye. ware are more churlishly handled by them, then poore prisoners are by keepers in the Counter ith Poultry. A goose coming amongst them learns to be wise, that he neuer will be Goose any more. The bloody Tragedies of all these, are anely acted by the women, who carrying long knives or Sheanes vnder their mantles, doe thus play their parts: The Stage is some large Heath: or a Firre-bush Common, farre from any houses: vpon which casting themselves into a ring, they inclose the murdered, till the Passacre be finished. If any passenger come by, and wondring to see such a confuring circle kept by Bel hounds, and demaund what spirits they raise there: one of the Murderers steps to him, poisons him with sweete words, and shifts him off, with this lye that one of the women is faine in labour: but if any mad Hamlet hearing this, smell villanie, and rush in by violence to see what the saluyn Diuels are doing, then they excuse the fact, lay the blame on those that are actors, and perhaps (if they see no remedy) deliuer them to an officer, to be had to punishment: but by the way a rescue is surely laid, and very valiantly (though very vlikanously) doe they fetch them off and guard them.

The Cabbines where these Land-pyrates lodge in the night, are the Out-barnes of Farmers and Husbandmen, (or some poore Village or other) who dare not deny them, I feare they should ere morning haue their thatched houses burning about their eares: in thes Barnes, are both their Cook-romes, their supping Parlors, and their Bed-chambers: for therethey dyne after a beastly manner, whatsoeuer they purchase after a threemish fashion: sometimes they eate Wenison,

and

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

and haue Gray-hounds that kill it for them, but if they had not, they are Hounds themselves and are damnable Hunters after flesh: Which appeares by their ugly faced curues that follow them, with whom in these barnes they lye, as Swine doe together in Dogsties.

These Barnes are the beds of Incests, Whoredomes, Adulteries, and of all other black and deadly damned Impieties; here growes the cursed Tree of bastardy, that is so fruitfull: here are written the Books of all Blasphemies, Swearings and Curles, that are so dreadfull to be read. Yet the simple country-people will come running out of their houses to gaze vpon them, whilst in the meane time one steales into the next house, and brings away whatsoever he can lay hold on. Upon dayes of pastime and liberty, they splay themselves in small companies amongst the villages: and when yong maides and batchelers (yea sometimes olde dotting fooles, that should be beaten to this world of villaines, and forwarne others) doe flocke about them, they then professe skill in Palmestry, and (forsooth) can tell Fortunes, which for the most part are infallibly true, by reason that they worke vpon rules which are grounded vpon certaintie: for one of them will tell you that you shall shortly haue some euill lucke fall vpon you, and within halfe an houre after you shal haue your pocket pick'd, or your purse cut. These are those Egyptian Grasshoppers that eate by the fruites of the Earth, and destroy the poore corne fields: to sweepe whole swarmes out of this kingdome, there are no other meanes but the sharpenesse of the most infamous and basest kinds of punishment. For if the ugly body of this Monster bee suffered to growe and fatten it selfe with mischieses and disorder, it will haue a necke so swinow and so brawny, that the arme of the Lawe will haue much ado to strike off the Head, whence euery day the members of it increase, and it gathers new ioynts and new forces, by Priggers, Anglers, Cheators, Morts Peasants Daughters (that haue taken some by-blowes, & to auoid shame, fall into their sins) and other seruants, both men and maides, that haue becom pilferers, with all the rest of that Damned Regiment, marching together in the first Armie of the Bel-man,

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tures v



## The Bel-mant night-walkes,

who running away from their owne Colours (which are had enough) serue vnder these, being the worst. Lucifers Lampirizado that stood aloofe to behold the sufferings of these Hell-hounds toke delight to see them Double their Fyles continually, but held it no policie to come neare them (for the Diuell himselfe durst scarce haue done that.) Away therefore he gallops, knowing that at one time or other they would all come to fetch their pay in Hell.

### The infection of the Suburbs.

#### CHAP. VII.

**T**he Infernal Promoter being wearied with riding vp and downe the Country, was glad when he had gotten the Citie ouer his head, but the Citie being not able to hold him within the freedome, because he was a forrenner, the gates were set wide open for him to passe through, and into the Suburbs he went. And what saw he there? Many Alehouses then there are Tantries in al Spaine and France Are they so dry in the Suburbs? Yes, pockily dry. What saw he besides?

He saw the doozes of notorious Carted Bawdes, (like Hell gates) stand night and day wide open, with a paire of Barlots in Tassata golwes (like two painted posts) garnishing out those doozes, being better to the house then a double signe: when the dooze of a poore Artificer (if his child had died but with one Token of death about him) was close ram'd vp and Guarded for feare others should haue beene infected: Yet the plague that a whores horse layes vpon the Citie is worse, yet is laughed at: if not laughed at, yet not looked into, or if looked into, Winked at.

The Tradesman hauing his house locked vp, loseth his customers, is put from worke & vndone: whilst in the meane time the strumpet is set on worke and maintained (perhaps) by those that vndoe the other: giue thanks & wide mouth'd Well! laugh Lucifer at this, dance for to all you Diuels

Belzebub keeps the Register Booke, of all the Walwes, Wanders and Cartizans: and he knowes that these Suburb sinners haue no laundes to liue vpon but their legges: every  
Pentico

## Wherunto is added *O per se* O.

gentle passing by them, can say, there sits a Whore: Without putting them to their booke. they will sweare so much themselves: if so are not Constables, Church-wardens, Bayliffes, Beadels, other Officers, Willars and pillowes to all the villanies, that are by these committed: Are they not parcell-Bawdes to wink at such damned abuses, considering they haue whippes in their owne hands, and may draw blood if they please? Is not the Land-lord of such rents the Grand-Bawde? and the Dooze-keeping mistresse of such a house of shame, but his vnder Bawd: si thence he takes twenty pounds rent euery peere, for a bawling schoole (which from no Artificer living by the hardnesse of the hand could be worth five pounds.) And that twenty pound rent, hee knowes must be prest out of petticoats: his money smells of shame, the very silver lookes pale, because it was earned by lust.

How happy therefore were Cities if they had no Suburbs, si thence they serue but as caues, where monsters are bred up to denoure the Cities themselves: Would the Diuell hire a villaine to spill blood: there he shall finde him. One to blaspheme: there he hath choise. A Pandar that would court a Patron at her prayers: he is there. A Cheator that would turne his owne father a begging: he is there too: A harlot that would murder her new borne infant: she lies in there.

What a wretched wombe hath a strumpet, which being (for the most part barren of Children, is notwithstanding the onely Bed that breeds by these Serpents? upon that one stalle grow all these mischiefs, Shee is the Cockatrice that hatcheth all these Egges of evils. When the Diuel takes the Anatomy of all damnable sinnes, he looks onely upon her body. When she dies, he sits as her Coroner. When her soule comes to hell, all shame that there, as they rise from a body stricke with the plague. Here she hath her dooze-keeper, and shee her selfe is the Diuels chamber-maide. And yet for all this, that shee is so dangerous and detestable, when she hath croak'd like a Rauen on the Cues, then comes shee into the house like a Dove. When her villanies (like the mice about a Castle) are rancke, and thicke, and muddy, with standing long together, then (to purge her selfe, is she dynd out of



The *Bel-mans* night-walkes,  
the Suburbs (as though her corruption were there left be-  
hind her) and (as a cleare Stream) is let into the Citie.

*What armour a harlot weares comming out of the Suburbs to  
besiege the Citie within the walls.*

**V**pon what perch then does she sit: what part plaies she  
then? anely the Puritane. If before she rustled in silkes,  
now is she more ciuilly attired then a Midwife. If before  
she swaggered in Taverns, now with the Snaille, shee stir-  
reth not out of doozes. And where must her lodging be taken  
vp, but in the house of some Citizen, whose knowne reputati-  
on she borroves (or rather steales,) putting it on as a cloake  
to couer her deformities. Yet euen in that, hath she an Art too,  
for she shall be of such a profession, that all commers may en-  
ter, without the dangor of any eyes to watch them. As for  
example, she will lie at some Scruieners house, and so under the  
colour of coming to haue a Bond made, shee her selfe may  
write *Nouerint vniuersi*. And though the Law threaten to hit  
her neuer so often, yet hath she subtle defences to ward off  
the blowes. For, if Gallants haunt the house, then shee pretends she  
these colours: shee is a Captaine, or a Lientenants wife in  
the Low-countries, and they come with Letters, from the  
souldier her husband. If Marchants resort to her, then holds  
she vp the sailes, she is wife to the Master of a ship, & they  
bring attests that her husband put in at the Straites, or at Ve-  
nice, at Aleppo, Alexandria, or Scanderoon, &c. If shopkeepers  
come to her, with what doe you lacke, in their monthes, then  
she takes vp such and such commodities, to send them to Rye,  
to Bristol, to Poole, &c. where her husband dwels. But if  
the streame of her fortunes runne low, and that none but A-  
ppron-men launch forth there, then keepe she a politicke semp-  
sters shop or she starches them.

Perhaps shee is so politicke, that none shall be noted to  
board her: if so, then shee sailes vpon these points of the com-  
pass, so soone as euer shee is rig'd, and all her furniture on,  
sforth shee launcheth into those streetes that are most frequen-  
ted: where the first man that she meetes of her acquaintance,  
shall (without much pulling) get her into a *Tavern*: out of  
him

Whereunto is added O per se O.

him she kisses a breakfast, and then leanes him: the next she  
mestes, does vpon as easie pullies, draw her to a Tavern  
again, out of him she cogs a dinner, and then leanes him:  
the third man, squires her to a play, which being ended, and  
the wine offered and taken (for she's no Recusant, to refuse  
any thing) him she leanes too: and being set vpon by a fourth,  
him she answers at his owne weapon, sups with him, and  
drinkes Vpsie Freeze, till the clocke striking Twelue, and the  
Watchers being drawne away they march arme in arme, be-  
ing at euery foot step fearefull to be set vpon by the Band of  
Halberdiers, that lye scouting in rug-gownes to cut off such  
midnight stragglers. But the word being giuen, and who  
goes there, with come before the Constable: being shot at  
them, they baile presently and come, shee taking vpon her to  
answere all the Bil-men and their Leader. Betweene whom  
and her, suppose you heare this sleepe Dialogue, where haue  
you bin so late: at supper forsooth with my Vncle here, (if he be  
well bearded) or with my brother (if the haire be but budding  
forth) and he is bringing me home. Are you married? yes for-  
sooth: what is your husband? such a Noble-mans man, or such  
a Iustices Clarke: (And then names some Aldermen of Lon-  
don, to whom shee perswades her selfe, one or other of the  
bench or two noble bills are beholding:) where lye you: At such  
a mans house: Six times enuoyed in Aurns: and thus by stop-  
ping the Constables mouth with sugar-plummes (that is  
to say,) whilst shee poisons him with sweete wordes, she  
pynke banisheth. O Lanthorne and Candle-light, how art  
thou made a blind Ass: because thou hast but one eye to see  
withall: Be not so guld, be not so dull in vnderstanding: doe  
thou but followe alsoo those two tame Pigeons, and thou  
shalt find, that her new Vncle lies by it all that night, to make  
his kin-woman one of mine Aunts: or if shee be not in tra-  
uell all night, they spend some halfe an houre together: but  
what doe they? marry, they doe that which the Constable  
should haue done for them boty in the streetes, that is to say,  
commit, commit.

You Guardians ouer so great a Princeesse as the eldest  
Daughter to King Brutus: you twice twelue Fathers and



## The Bel-mans night-walkes,

Governours ouer the Noblest Citie, why are you so carefull to plant trees to beautifie your outward walkes, yet suffer the goodliest garden (within) to be ouer-runne with stinking weedes: You are the pruning knives that should lop off such idle, such vnprofitable, and such destroying branches from the Vine: The beames of your authoritie should purge the ayre of such infection: your breath of Justice should scatter those foggy vapours, and drive them out of your gates, as chaffe tossed abroad by the winds.

But stay: is our walking spirit become an Orator to persuade: no: but the Bel-man of London, with whom hee met in this perambulation of his, and to whom he betrayed himselfe, and opened his very bosome, (as hereafter you shall heare,) is bold to take vpon him that speakers office.

### Of Gingers.

#### CHAP. VII.

Of the knowery of Horse-Couriers in Smith-field,  
discouered.

**A**T the ende of fierce battailes, the onely Randenour for Aiains souldiers to retire vnto, is an Hospitall: and at the end of a long Progresse, the onely ground for a tired Hade to runne in, is some blind country faire, whers he may be sure to bee solde. To these markets of vnwholesome Horse-flesh, (like so many Bites to ferde vpon Carrion) doe all the horse-couriers (that roost about the Citie) lie one after another. And whereas in buying all other commodities, men strine to haue the best, how great soeuer the price be, onely the Horse-courier is of a baser minde, for the worst Horse-flesh (so it be cheape) does best good to him. He cares for nothing but a faire outside, and a handsome shape (like those that hire Whores,) though there be an hundred diseases within: he (as the other) ventures vpon them all.

The first lesson therefore that a Horse-courier takes out, when he comes to one of these markets, is to make choyce of such Hags, Geldings, or Pares, especially, as are fat, faire, and wel-fauord to the eye: and because men delight to behold  
beauti

Whereunto is added O per se O.

beautifull colours, are moze delicate (even in beastes) then  
there are, he will so neare as he can, bargain for those horses  
that have the faintest complexion: as the *Pale* white, the  
*Gray*, the *Dapple Gray*, the *Cole* blacke with his proper  
marks (as the white star in the fore-head, the white heele, &c.)  
or the bright Bay, with the like proper marks also. And  
the goodlier proportion the beast carries, or the fairer marks  
or colour that he beares, are, or ought to be watch-words as  
it were to him that after wards buyes him of the horse-cour-  
ser, that he be not cozened with an over-price for a bad pen-  
ny-worth, because such horses (belonging for the most part to  
Gentlemen) are seldome or never sold away, but vpon some  
foule quality, or some incurable disease, which the beast is  
faine into. The best colours are therefore the best cloakes  
to hide those faults that most disfigure a Horse: and next un-  
to colour: his pace doth oftentimes determine and goe beyond a  
very quicke iudgement.

Some of these Horse-hunters, are as nimble knaves in find-  
ing out the infirmities of a Jade, as a Barker is in drawing  
of teeth: and albeit (without casting his water) he does moze  
readily reckon vpon all the *Itches*, *Cramps*, *Cricks*, and what-  
soeuer disease else lies in his bones: and for those diseases  
seems utterly to dislike him, yet if he by looking vpon the *Wy-*  
all within his mouth, he finde that his yeres have struck but  
fine, fire, or frauen: and that he pines but young, or that his  
diseases are but newly growing vpon him, if they be out-  
ward, or have but faire and skin to hide them, if they be in-  
ward, let him swear neuer so damnablely, that it is but a Jade,  
yet he will be sure to fall vpon him.

So then, a Horse-courser to the Merchant, (that out of his  
sound iudgement buyes the fairest, the best-bred, and the na-  
blest horses, selling them againe for breede or service, with  
plaine and honestie,) is as the Cheator to the faire Gam-  
ster: he is indeede a merre *Jadish Monopolizane*, and deales  
for none but tircd, tainted, dull and diseased horses. By which  
means, if his picture be drawn to the life, you shall find every  
Horse-courser for the most part to be in quality a cozenor, by  
profession a knave, by his crowing a *Warlet*, in soures pay-  
ling

The picture  
of a knave  
cozenor.



## The Bel-mans night-walkes,

Gouernours ouer the Noblest Citie, why are you so carefull to plant trees to beautifie your outward walkes, yet suffer the goodliest garden (within) to be ouer-runne with stinking weedes: You are the pruning knives that should lop off such idle, such vnsupportable, and such destroying branches from the Vine: The beames of your authoritie should purge the ayre of such infection: your breath of Justice should scatter those foggy vapours, and drive them out of your gates, as chaffe tossed abroad by the winds.

But stay: is our walking spirit become an Orator to persuade: no: but the Bel-man of London, with whom hee met in this perambulation of his, and to whom he betrayed himselfe, and opened his very bosome, (as hereafter you shall heare,) is bold to take vpon him that speakers office.

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The first lesson therefore that a Horse-courfer takes out, when he comes to one of these markets, is to make choyce of such Hags, Geldings, or Mares, especially, as are fat, faire, and wel-fauord to the eye: and because men delight to beholde  
beauti

Whereunto is added O per se U.

beautifull colours, are more delicate (even in beasts) then there are, he will so neare as he can, bargain for those horses that haue the faintest complexion: as the *Pale* white, the *Gray*, the *Dapple Gray*, the *Cole* blacke with his proper marks (as the white star in the fore-head, the white heele, &c.) Or the bright *Bay*, with the like proper marks also. And the goodlier proportion the beast carries, or the fairer marks or colour that he beares, are, or ought to be watch-words as it were to him that after wards buyes him of the horse-courser, that he be not cozened with an over-price for a bad penny-worth, because such horses (belonging for the most part to Gentlemen) are seldome or neuer sold away, but vpon some foule quality, or some incurable disease, which the beast is faine into. The best colours are therefore the best cloakes to hide those faults that most disfigure a Horse: and next vnto colour: his pace doth oftentimes deceiue and goe beyond a very quicke iudgement.

Some of these Horse-hunters, are as nimble knaues in finding out the infirmities of a *Jade*, as a *Barber* is in drawing of teeth: and albeit (without casting his water) he does more readily reckon by all the *Itches*, *Cramps*, *Cricks*, and what soeuer disease else lies in his bones: and for those diseases seems vtterly to dislike him, yet if he by looking vpon the *Wy*, all within his mouth, he finde that his *perres* haue struck but *flue*, *fire*, or *scruen*: and that he *proues* but *young*, or that his diseases are but newly growing vpon him, if they be outward, or haue but *haire* and *skin* to hide them, if they be inward, let him swear neuer so damnablely, that it is but a *Jade*, yet he will be sure to fasten vpon him.

So then, a Horse-courser to the Merchant, (that out of his sound iudgement buyes the fairest, the best-bred, and the noblest horses, selling them againe for breede or service, with plainesse and honesty,) is as the Cheator to the faire *Gambler*: he is indeede a merre *Jadish* *Monopolitane*, and deales for none but *tired*, *tainted*, *dull* and *diseased* horses. By which meanes, if his picture be drawn to the life, you shall find every Horse-courser for the most part to be in qualitie a cozenor, by profession a *liugue*, by his cranning a *Warlet*, in fautes a *bag*

The picture  
of a Horse-  
courser.



## The Bel-man: night-walkes,

ting Chapman, in the Citie a cogging dissembler, & in Smithfield a common forsworne villaine. He will sweare any thing, but the faster hee sweares, the more danger 'tis to helieve him: In one forenoone, and in selling a Jade not worth five Nobles, will he forswear himselfe fifteene times, and that forswearing too, shall be by Equivocation. As for example, if an ignorant Chapman coming to beate the price, say to the Horse-courser your Page is very olde; so thus many yeeres old, and reckon ten or twelue: he claps his hand presently on the buttocks of the beast, and prays hee may bee damb'd if the Horse be not vnder five, meaning that the horse is not vnder five yeeres of age, but that he stands vnder five of his fingers, when his hand is clapt vpon him. These Horse-couriers are called Iynglers, and these Iynglers hauing laide out their money on a company of Jades, at some drunken faire, by to London they drine them, and vpon the Market day into Smithfield brauely come they praucing. But least their Jades should shewe too many horse-tricks in Smithfield, befoze so great an Audience as commonly resort thither, their Maisters doe therefore schoole them at home after this maner.

*How a Horse-courier workes vpon a Jade in his owne Stable,  
to make him seruicable for a couzening Race  
in Smithfield.*

How a horse-courier may couzen his chapman with a horse that hath the Glanders.

**T**he Glanders in a horse is so filthy a disease, that he who is troubled with it can neuer keepe his nose cleane: so that when such a foule-nosed Jade happens to serue a Horse-courier, he hath more strange pills, (then a Apothecary makes) for the purging of his head; hee knowes that a horse with such a qualitie, is but a beastly companion to trauell vpon the high way with any Gentleman.

Albeit therefore, that the Glanders haue played with his Nose so long, that hee knowes not how to mend himselfe, but that disease being suffered to runne vpon him many yeeres together is growne inuincible, yet hath our Iyngling Constatanke Smithfield rider, a trick to cure him, thus or thus wayes: and this is one of them.

Wherunto is added *O per se O.*

In the very morning when he is to be riled away amongst the Gamsters in Smithfield, before hee thrust his head out of his Paistern stable, the Horse-courser tickles his nose (not with a Pipe of Tobacco) but with a good quantitie of the best sneezing powder that can be gotten: which, with a quill being blowne vp into the Nostrils, to make it worke the better, hee stands peaking there vp and dothone with two long feathers plucked from the wing of a Goose, they bring dipt in the iuyce of Garlicks, or in any strong oyle, and thrust vp to the very top of his head so farre as possibly they can reach, to make the poore dumbe beast auoide the filth from his nostrils, which hee will doe in great abundance: this being done, he comes to him with a new medicine for a sicke horse, and mingling the iuyce of brayed Garlicks, sharpe byting Mustard, and strong Ale together, into both the nostrils (with a Bozne) is powred a good quantitie of this filthy Broth, which by the hand being held in by stopping the nostrils close together, at length with a little sneezing more his nose will bee cleaner then his Paistern the Horse-courser, and the filth bee so artificially stopd, that for eight or ten houres a Jades will hold vp his head with the proudest Cel-ding that gallops scornfully by him, and neuer haue needs of wiping.

This is one of the Comedies, a Common Horse-courser playes by himselfe at home, but if when he comes to see the second part abroad, you would disgrace him, and haue him hissed at for not playing the Knave well, then handle him thus: If you suspect that the Rage which hee would haue you with, be troubled with that or any other such like disease, gripe him hard about the welsand pipe, close toward the roote of the tongue, and holding him there so long and so forcibly, that he cough twice or thrice, if then (after you let goe your hold) his chappes begine to walke, as if hee were shewing downe a horse-loose, shake hands with olde Mounfier Caule-to Horse-courser, but clap no bargain vpon it, for his Jade is as full of infirmitie, as the Paister of Willany.



## The Bel-mans night walker.

*Other Gamballs that Horse-courfers practise vpon Foundred.*

*Horses, old lades, &c.*

**S**mithfield is the stage vpon which the Mountbanke English Horse-courser aduancing his banner, defies any discourse that dares touch his dancer: insomuch that if a Horse be so olde, as that foure legges can but carry him, yet shall he beare the markes of an *Ag* not aboue five or seauen yeeres of age: and that counterfeit badge of youth, he beares thus: the Horse-courser with a small round yron made very hot, burnes two blacke holes in the top of the two outmost teeth of each side, the outside of the horse mouth vpon the nether teeth, and so likewise of the teeth of the vpper chap, which stand opposite to the nether, the qualitie of which markes, is to shew that a horse is but young: but if the *Jade* be so olde, that those teeth are doopt out of his head, then is there a trick still to be sumbling about his old chaps, and in that stroaking his chin, to prycke his lippes closely with a pin, or a naile, till they be so tender, that albeit they were a giuen horse, none could be suffered to looke him in the mouth: (which is one of the best Calenders to tell his age) but a reasonable sighted eye without helpe of spectacles may easily discover this ingling, because it is grosse and common.

If now a horse (having beene a soze Traveller) happen by falling into a cold sweate to be foundred, so that (as if he were drunke, or had the staggers) he can scarce stand on his legges, then will his maister, before he enter into the lists of the fielde against all comers, put him into a villanous chafing, by riding him by and about a quarter, or halfe an houre, till his limbes be thoroughly heated, and this he does, because so long as he can discharge that false fire, or that (being so collicrickly hot) hee stampes onely vpon soft ground, a very cunning Horseman shall hardly finde where his shoe wrings him, or that he is Foundred. And (to blind the eyes of the Chap-man) the Horse-courser will be euer tickling of him with his wand because hee may not by standing still like an *Ass*, shew of what house he comes.

If a Horse come into the fielde (like a lame souldier) halting, he has not Crutches made for him, as the souldier hath, but

## Wherunto is added O per se O.

But because you shall thinke the Horses shoe-maker hath serued him like a Jade, by not fitting his foote well, the shoe shall be taken off purposely from that foote which halts, as though it had ben lost by chance: and to proue this, witneses shall come in, if at last twenty or thirty damnable oathes can be taken, that the want of the shoe is onely the cause of his halting. But if a Horse cannot be lusty at legs, by reason that either his hooves be not good, or that there be Splentes, or any other Eye-sore about the uether ioynt, the Horse-courser vses him then as Cheating Swaggerers handle Nouices, what they cannot win by Dice, they will haue by foule play: and in that foule maner, deales he with the pooze horse, riding him vp and downe in the thickest and the dirtiest places, till that dirt, like a ruffled hote dyawne vpon an ill fauour'd gowty legge, couer the Jades infirmitie from the eye of the buyer.

*How a Horse-courser makes a Jade that has no stomack,  
to eat Lamb-pye.*

**A**lbeit Lamb-pye be good meate vpon a table, yet it is so offensive to a Horses stomack, that he had rather be fed a moneth together with mustie oates, then to tast it: Yet are not all Horses bidden to this Lamb-pye Breakefasts, but onely such as are dieted with no other meate: and those are Dull, Blockish, Duller, and heauy footed Jades. Whensoever therefore a Horse-courser hath such a dead commoditie, as a Lumpish flow Jade, that goes more heauy then a Cow when she trots, and that neither by a sharpe bit, nor a tickling spurre hee can put him out of his lazie and dogged pace, what does he with him then? Onely he giues him Lamb-pye. That is to say, every morning when the Horse-courser comes into the stable, he takes vp a tough round endgell, and neuer leaues fenceng with his quarter-staffe at the pooze Horses sides and buttocks, till with blowes he hath made them so tender, that the very shaking of a bough will be able to make the horse ready to runne out of his wits. And to keepe the horse still in this mad mode, because he shall not forget his lesson, his master will neuer come neere him, but hee will haue a sting at him: If he doe but touch him, he strikes him: If he speaks to him,



### The Bel-mans night walkes.

him, there is but a word and a blow: if he doe but looke vpon him, the horse sings and takes on, as though he would breake through the walles, or had bene a Horse bred vp in Bedlam amongst mad felkes. Having thus gotten this hard lesson by heart, forth comes he into Smithfield to repeate it, where the Rider shall no sooner leape into the saddle, but the Horsecourser giuing the Hade (that is halfe scarred out of his wits already) three or foure goods bangs, away flies Bucephalus as if young Alexander were vpon his backe, no ground can hold him, no biddleraine him in, he gallops away as if the Diuell had hired him of some Hackney man, and scuds through thicke and thin, as if crackers had hung at his heeles. If his rattle play the wag, and happen to whistle vp and down (which is a signe that he does his feats of Actiuitie, like a Tumbler prentice) by compulsion & without taking pleasure in them, then shall you see the Horse-courser lay about him lik a thresher, til with blowes he make him carry his taile to his buttocks: which in a Horse (contrary to the nature of a Dog) is an argument that he hath mettell in him and spirit, as in the other it is the note of cowardise.

These and such other base iuglings are put in practise, by the Horse-courser; in this manner comes hee armed into the field: with such bad and deceitfull commodities, does he furnish the markets. Neither steps he vpon the Diuels stage alone, but others are likewise Actors in the selfe same scene, and sharers with him for no sooner shall money be offered for a Horse, but presently one Snake thrusts out his head, and stings the buyer with false praises of the horses goodnes: Another throwes out his poisoned hooke, and whispers in the chapmans eare, that vpon his knowledge so much, or so much hath been offered by foure or fife, and would not be taken: and of these Rauens there be sundry nests, but all of them as black in soule as the Horse-courser (with whom they are poked) is in conscience. This Regiment of Horsemen, is therefore diuided into foure Squadrons, (viz.

1. When Horse-courser trauell to countrey Faires, they are called Iynglers.

2. When they haue the leading of the Horse, and serue in Smithfield, they are Drouers.

3. They

Whereunto is added *O per se O*.

3. They that stand by and conny-catch the Chapman, either with Out-biddings, false praises, &c. are called Goads.

4. The boyes, striplings, &c. that haue the riding of the flades vp and downe, are called Skip-iackes.

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*Iacke in a Boxe.*

CHAP. IX.

Of a new kinde of Cheating, teaching how to change gold into Siluer, vnto which is added a Map, by which a man may learne how to trauell all ouer England, and haue his charges borne.

**H**ow many Trees of Euill are growing in this countrey, how tall they are, how mellow is their frutt, & how greedily gathered, so much ground doe they take vp, and so thickly doe they stand together, that it seemeth a kingdome can bring forth no more of their nature, yes yes: there are not halfe so many riuers in Hell, in which a soule may saile to damnation, as there are blacke streames of Mischiefe and Villanie, (besides all those which in our now two boyages wee haue ventured so many leagues vp, for discovery) in which thousands of people are continually swimming, and euery minute in danger vtterly to be cast away.

The Horse-courser of Hell, after he had durtied himselfe with riding vp and downe Smithfield, and hauing his beast vnder him, gallopped away amaine to behold a race of five miles by a couple of Running-Horses, vpon whose swiftnesse great summes of money were laide in wagers. In which Schoole of Horse-manship (wherein for the most part none but Gallants are the Students) hee construed but strange Lectures of Abuses: hee could make large Comments vpon those that are the Runners of those Races, and could teach others how to lose forty, or fifty pound pollitickly in the fore-noone, and in the after-noone (with the selfe same Gelding) to winne a thousand markes in five or six miles riding. He could tell how Gentlemen are fetched in and made younger brothers, and how your new Knight comes to be a Cousen of this Race. He could draw the true pictures of some fellows,

Abuses of  
Race-run-  
ning glanced at.



## The Bel-mant night-walkes,

that dyet these Running-horses: who for a bribe of forty shillings can by a false Dye, make their owne Masters loose a hundred pound a race. He could see we more crafty Foxes in this wilde-goose chase, then there are white Foxes in Russia, and more strange Horse-trickes plaide by such Riders, then Bankes his curtal did ever practise (whose gambals of the two were the honestest.)

But because this sort of Birds have many feathers to lose before they can feele any cold, he suffers them to make their own flight, knowing that prodigals doe but rest at the stripes which other mens rods giue them, and neuer complaine of smarting till they be whipt with their owne.

In euery corner did he finde Serpents ingendering: vnder euery roofof some impietie or other lay breeding: but at last perceiuing, that the most part of men were by the sorcerie of their owne diuillish conditions, transformed into Wolues, and being so changed were more brutish and bloody then these that were Wolues by nature: his spleene leaped against his ribs with laghter, & in the height of that ioy, resolved to write the villanies of the world in Folio, & to dedicate them in priuate to his Lord & Master, because he knew him to be an open handed patron, albeit he was no great louer of Schollers.

But hauing begun one picture of a certaine strange Beast, (called Iacke in a Boxe) that onely (because the Citie had giuen money already to see it) he finished: and in these colours was Iacke in a Boxe drawne. It hath the head of a man, (the face well bearded) the eyes of a Hawke, the tongue of a Lapwing, which saies heere it is, when the nest is a good way off: it hath the stomacke of an Estrich, and can digest siluer, as easily as that bird doth yron. It hath the pawes of a Beare in stead of handes, for whatsoeuer it fastneth vpon it holds: from the middle dovrne wards, it is made like a Grayhound, and is swift of foote, that if it once get the start of you, a whole Kennell of Hounds cannot overtake it. It longeth to hunt dye-foote, and can Sent a Traine in no ground so well as the Citie, and yet not in all places of the Citie. But he is best in Senting betwene Ludgate and Temple-barre: & it is thought that his next hunting shall be both reue Lombard-lane, and the

Iacke in a  
Boxe de-  
scribed.

## Wherunto is added *O per se* O.

the Gold-Smiths Row in Cheape-side. Thus much for his outward parts, now you shall haue him vnrip'd, & see his inward.

This Iacke in a Boxe, or this Diuill in mans shape, wearing (like a player on a stage, good clothes on his back) comes to a Gold Smiths Stall, to a Drapers, a Haberdashers, or into any other shop, where he knowes good store of siluer faces are to bee seene. And there drawing forth a faire new bore, hammered all out of siluer plate. he opens it, and powzes forth twentie or forty Twenty-shillings-peece in new Gold. To which heape of worldly temptation, thus much he addes in words, that either he himselfe, or such a Gentleman (to whom he belongs) hath an occasion for foure or fve daies to vse forty pound. But because he is very shortly, (nay he knowes not how suddenly) to trauaile to Venice, to Ierusalem or so, and would not willingly be disfurnished of Gold, hee doeth therefore request the Citizen to lend (vpon those Fortie Twentie-shillings-peece) so much in white money) but for foure, fve, or fve daies at most) and for his good will, he shall receiue any reasonable satisfaction. The Citizen (knowing the pawne to be better then a Bond) powzed downe forty pound in siluer: the other drawes it, and hauing so much gold in hostage, marcheth away with Bag and Baggage.

Fve daies being expired, Iacke in a Boxe (according to his bargaine) being a man of his word, comes againe to the shop, or stall, (at which he angles for fresh fish) and there casting out his line with the siluer hooke, that is to say powzing out the forty pound which he borrowed, The Citizen sends in, or steps himselfe for the Boxe with the Golden Diuill in it: it is opened, and the Army of Angels being mustred together, they are all found to be there. The Box is shut againe and set on the stall whilst the Citizen is telling of his money: But whilst this Auisicke is sounding, Iacke in a Boxe aces his part in a diuerbe shew thus; he shifts out of his fingers another Boxe of the same mettall and making, that the former beares, which second Boxe is filled onely with shillings and being powzed in the hand, shall seeme to carry the weight of the former, and is clapyd downe in place of the first. The Citizen in the meane time (whilst this counterfeit is made for him)



## The *Bel-mans* night-walkes,

telling the forty pounds, misleth thirtie or forty shillings in the whole summe, at which the Lacke in a Box starting backe (as if it were a matter strange vnto him) at last making a gathering within himselfe for his wits) he remembers, he saies, that he laid by so much money as is wanting (of the forty pounds) to dispatch some businesse or other, and forgot to put it into the bag againe; notwithstanding, he intreats the Citizen to keepe his Gold still, he will take the white money home to fetch the rest, and make by the Summe, his absence shall not be aboue an houre or two: befoze which time he shall be sure to heare of him, and with this the litle Diuel banishe th carrying that away with him, which in the end will send him to the Gallowes, (that is to say, his owne Gold) and forty pound besides of the Shop-keepers, which he borrowed, the other being glad to take forty shillings for the whol debt, and yet is soundly boyt for his labour.

This Lacke in a Boxe, is yet but a Chicken, and hath laid very few Egges, if the Hangman doe not spoyle it with treading, it will proue an excellent Hen of the Game. It is a knot of Thetozs but newly tyed, they are not yet a company. They flye not like Wilde Geese (in flockes) but like Wites (singls) as loath that any should share in their prey. They haue two or thre names, (yet they are no Romanes, but errant rogues) for sometimes they call themselves Lacke in a Boxe, but now that thir infantry growes strong, and that in it is knowne abroad, that they carry the Philosophers stone about them, and are able of forty shillings to make forty pound, they therefore vse a dead March, and the better to cloake their villantes, doe put on these Masking suites.

1. This art or sleight of changing gold into siluer, is called Trimming.

2. They that practise it, terme themselves Sheepe-shearers.

3. The Gold which they bring to the Cittizen, is called Iasons Fleece.

4. The Siluer which they picke vp by this wandzing, is White-wooll.

5. They that are Cheated by Lacke in a Box, are called Bleaters.

Oh

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

**O**h Flæte-streete, Flæte-streete! how hast thou beene  
trimd, washed, Shauen and Polde, by these deere and damna-  
ble Barbers: how often hast thou met with these Sheep-sha-  
rers: how many warme-fleeces of wooll haue they pulled frō  
thy backe, yet if thy Bleating can make the flocks that graze  
neere vnto thee, and round about thee, to lift vp|their eies, and  
to shunne such Molues and foxes, when they are approaching,  
or to haue them wozried to death befoze they sucke the bloud  
of others, thy misfortunes are the lesse, because thy neigh-  
bours by them shall be warned from danger.

Many of thy Gallants (*O Flæte-streete*) haue spent hun-  
dreds of pounds in thy pzeence, and yet neuer were so much  
as drunke for it: but for ieuery fortie pound that thou layest  
out in this Indian coōmoditie (of Gold) thou hast a Silver Box  
bestowed vpon thee, to carry thy Tobacco in, because thou  
hast euer loued that costly and Gentlemanlike Smoke. Iacke  
in a Box hath thus plaid his part. There is yet another Actor  
to step vpon the Stage, and he seemes to haue good skill in  
Cosmography, for he holds in his hand a Map, wherein hee  
hath laide downe a number of Shires in England, and with  
small pzikkes hath beaten out a path, teaching how a man may  
easily, (though not very honestly) tranell from Country, to  
Country, and haue his charges borne; and thus it is.

How to tra-  
uaile with  
our charge

He that vnder-takes this strange iourney, layes his first  
plot how to be turned into a Braue man, which he findes, can  
be done by none better then by a trusty Tailor: working  
therefoze hard with him, till his suite be granted. Out of the  
Citie, being mounted on a good gelding, he rides, vpon his  
owne bare credit, not caring whether he travell to meete the  
Sunne at his Rising, or at his going downe. He knowes his  
Kitchen smokes in euery Countrie, and his table is couered in  
euery Shire. For when he comes within a mile of the towne,  
where he meanes to catch Quailles, setting Spurres to his  
Horse, alway he gallops, with his cloake off (for in these Be-  
seidgings of Townes he goes not armed with any) his Bat-  
thrust into his Hole, as if it were lost, and onely an emptie  
paire of Hangers by his side, to shew that he had beene disar-  
med. And you must note, that this Bat-spur does neuer set  
vpon.



## The *Bel-mans* night walkes.

upon any places but onely such, where he knowes (by intelligence) there are stoe of Gentlemen or wealthy Farmers at the least. Amongst whom when he is come, he tels with distracted lookes, and a voyce, almost breathlesse, how many villaines set upon him, what gold and siluer they tooke from him, what woods they are fled into, from what part of England he is come to what place he is going, how farre hee is from home, how far from his Iournies end, or from any Gentleman of his acquaintance, and so liuely personates the lying *Graeke*, *Synon*, in telling a lamentable tale, that the mad *Troianes* (the Gentlemen of the *Towne*, beleeuing him, and the rather because he carries the shape of an honest man in shew, and of a Gentleman in his apparell) are liberall of their purses, lending him money to beare him on his Iourney, to pay which he offers either his *Bill* or *Bond* (naming his lodging in *London*) or giues his word, as he is a Gentleman, which they rather take, knowing the like misfortune may be theirs at any time.

And thus, with the feathers of other birds, is this Monster *Bucke*, making wings of sundry fashions, with which he thus safely flies ouer a whole kingdome. Thus doth he ride from *Towne* to *Towne*, from *Citie* to *Citie*, as if hee were a Land-Lord in euery shire, and that he were to gather Rents of none but Gentlemen.

There is a Twin-brother to this *Fa'se-galloppe*. and hee cheates *Inne-keepers* onely, or their *Tapsters*, by learning first what *Countrey* men they are, and of what kindred: and then bringing counterfet letters of commendations from such an *Uncle*, or such a *Coozen* (wherein is requested, that the Bearer thereof may be vsed kindly) he lyes in the *Inne* till he haue fetcht ouer the *Hostler* or *Seruant* for some *Money*, to drawe whom to him he hath many hookes, and when they hang fast enough by the gill, vnder water Our *Sharke* diues, and is neuer scene to swimme againe in that *Riuer*.

Traueling  
Empericks. Upon this Scaffold also might bee mounted a number of Quack-saluing Empericks, who arriuing in some Countrey towne, clap vp their Terrible Billes, in the Market place and filling the Paper with such horrible names of Diseases, as if euery

Whereunto is added *O per se O*.

every disease were a Diuel, and that they could confure them out of any Towne at their pleasure. Yet these Peggerly Mountbankes are mere Cozeners and have not so much skil as Horse-leeches. The poore people not gining money to them to bee cured of any infirmities, but rather with their moncy buying worse infirmities of them.

Upon the same post, doe certaine straggling Scribbling Writers deserue to haue both their names and themselves hung vp, in stead of those faire tables which they hang vp in Townes, as gay pictures to entice Schollers to them: the Tables are written with sundry kindes of hands, but not one finger of those hands (not one letter there) drops from the Pen of such a false wandring Scribe. Hee buyes other mens cunning good cheape in London and sels it deare in the Countrey. These Swallowes bragge of no qualitie in them so much as of swiftnesse. In foure and twenty houres, they will worke foure and twenty wonders, and promise to teach those, that know no more what belongs to an A. then an Aste, to be able (in that narrow compasse) to write as faire, and as fast as a Country Vicar, who commonly reads all the towns Letters.

But wherefoze doe these counterfeit Maisters of that Noble Science of Writing, keepe such a flourishing with the borrowed weapons of other Mens Pens: onely for this, to get halfe the Birds (which they strive to catch) into their hands, that is to say, to be payed halfe the money which is agreed vpon for the Scholler, and his nest being halfe fil'd with such Cold-findles, he neuer stays till the rest be fledg, but suffers him that comes next, to beat the bush for the other halfe. At this Carerre the Rider that set out last from Ennithfield, stop'd: and alighting from Pacolet (the Horse that carried him) his next iourney was made on foote.

THE





# THE BELMANS SE- cond Night-walke

## CHAP. X.



Mr Lancelot of the infernal Lake, or the knight Errant of Hell, having thus (like a young Countrey Gentleman) gone round about the Citie, to see the sights not onely within the walles, but those also in the Suburbs, was glad when he saw night having put on the vizard that Hell lends her (called darkenesse to leap into her Coach) because now he knew he should meet with other strange birds fluttering from their nests, and crawling out of their dens. His Prognostication held currant, and the soule weather (which he foretold) fell out accordingly. For Candle-light had scarce opened his eye to looke at the City, (like a gunner shooting at a marke) but fearefully (their feet trembling vnder them) their eyes suspiciously roring from euery nooke to nooke round about them, and their heads (as if they stood vpon oyled skrewes) still turning back behinde them, came creeping out of hollow trees, where they lay hidden, a number of cozening Bankrupts, in the shapes of Owles, who when the Marshall of light, the Sunne, went by and downe to search the Citie, durst not stirre abroad, for feare of being houted at, and followed by whole flocks of vndone Creditors.

But now when the stage of the world was hung in black, they ietted by and downe like prond Tragedians. What thanks they gaue to darknesse! what songs they balladed out in praise of Night, for bestowing vpon them so excellent a cloake, wherein they might so safely walke muffled! Now durst they, as if they had bene Constables, rap aloud at the doozes of those to whom they owed most money, and bzaue them  
them

## Whereunto is added O p e n.

them with his sword, though he paid them not a penny. And  
 how did they boldly step into some privileged street, and  
 there by the health, dance with ballets, and pay both  
 Dancers and Fiddlers after midnight with other such mo-  
 nery: and then march home againe fearless of the blowes  
 that any shoulde clapper downe upon them: Out of another  
 nest came certaine Murderers and Thieves in the shapes of  
 Screech owles, who being set on by the spight, did beate with  
 their bold and venturous fatal wings at the very doores,  
 whereas in former times their villainies had entred.

For farre from these came rushing out of their houses a  
 company of graine & wealthy Lechers, in the shapes of Glow-  
 worms, who with Gold jingling in their pockets, made  
 such a light in the night that the doores of common Brochel-  
 ries were open to receive them, though in the day time they  
 durst not passe that way, for feare that noted Citizens shoulde  
 challenge them of acquaintance, so that others shoulde laugh  
 at them to see white heads glowing upon greene stalkes.

Then came forth certaine infamous earthy minded Crea-  
 tures in the shapes of Shales, who all the day time hiding their  
 heads in their shells, least doores shoulde with their fingers  
 point at them for lying barely upon the prostitution of their  
 blued bodies, durst not now, before candle-light to shoo out  
 their largest Hornes.

A number of other monsters like these were seen, (as the  
 Sunne burne doth) to venture from their dens, onely to in-  
 ferre with Darknes, but can no lightes be light, growling  
 dinning growling, and he at last calling that he is blind, later  
 for that he had beene blindling by and downe in the backe.

Every doore as it shew was shut, not a childe stood pee-  
 ping through any window, not a Vintner was to be seene  
 brewing his ale, not a Drunkard to be met reeling, not  
 a Dogge to be heard baying, all the City stilled like a  
 Bed, and all in that Bed were soundly cast in a sleepe. Noyse  
 made no noyse, for every one that wrought with the hammer  
 was put to silence. For nothing standing when even the  
 well pinckled Londoners being contented to take a nap, there  
 were



### The *Belzebubs* night walkes. VV

were few Inke-pens about the stable but had their spirits walking. To watch which spirits what they did, our Spy, that came lately out of the Lower countries, stole into one of their Circles, where lurking very closely, he perceived that when all the guests were profoundly sleeping, when Carriers were loudly snoring, & not so much as the Chamberlaine of the house but was laid by, suddenly out of his bed started an hostler, who having no spawell on but his shirt, a paire of slipshoes on his feete, & a candle burning in his hand, like old Ieronimo, stode into the stable amongst a number of poore hungry Horses, as if that night he had bin to ride post to the diuel. But his journey not lying that way til some other time, he neither bridled nor saddled any of his foure-footed guests that stood there at rack & manger, but seeing them so late at supper and knowing that to overeat themselves would fill them full of diseases (they being subiect to above a hundred and thirtie already) he first (without a word) after a most unmannely fashion tooke away, not only all the prouender that was set before them, but also all the hay, at which before they were glad to lick their lips. The poore horse looked very rudely upon him for this, but he rubbing their teeth only with the end of a candle (instead of a Corall) told them, that from these foolish tricks it was now time to weane them: And so wishing them not to be angry if they lay upon the hard words, considering all the beds in the house were full, backe againe he stole to his Couch, till break of day: yet fearing least the sunne should rise to discover his knauerie, by he started, and into the stable he stumbled, scarce halfe awake, giuing to every Hade a bottle of hay for his break-fast, but all of them being troubled with the greazie Tooth-ach, could eate none, which their maisters in the morning espying whose they were either sullen or else that prouender pricked them.

This Hostler for this peete of fornicie was afterwards preferred to be one of the Groomes in Belzebubs stable.

*Another Night-peece drawne in sundry colours.*

**S**hall I shew you what other bottomes of mischiefs Plucos Beadle saw wound upon the blacke spindles of the Night,

The kna-  
ue of Ho-  
sters.

Whereunto is added O per 210.

night, in this his wryng search? In some streetes he met  
 spid-wines running till they sweate, & following them close  
 at heeles, he spied them to be let in, at the backe doores of hou-  
 ses, seated either in blind lanes, or in the gardenes, which hou-  
 ses had roomes builded for the purpose, where young maides,  
 being big with child by vnlawfull Fathers: or young wemen  
 (in their husbands absence at sea, or in the Villages) having  
 been afflicted with batchelers, or married men, till they coughe  
 fallen, lay safely till they were holliwed of them, and for rea-  
 sonable fines of money, the bastards that at these windowes  
 crept into the world, were as closely now & then sent presently  
 out of the world, or else were so unhumanely brought up,  
 that they neuer spake to their owne parents, that begot them.  
 In some streetes he met servants, in whose breast albeit the  
 arrows of the plague stucke halfe way, yet by cruell Mai-  
 sters were they driven out of doores at midnight, & conveyed  
 to Garden houses, where they either dyed before next mor-  
 ning, or else were carried thither dead in their coffins, as  
 though they had lycen sicke there before, and there had dyed.  
 In some streetes then at the corner of a turning he espied servants  
 parloyming far dells of their masters goods, and delivering  
 them to the hands of common strumpets.  
 This doore opened, and Lust with Prodigalitie were heard  
 to stand close by kissing, and (kissing one another by the  
 hand) softly to whisper and saue or save good night to till they  
 were a boyd the next morning.  
 A thousand of these comedies were acted in dumb shew,  
 and onely in the private houses: at which the diuine mes-  
 senger laughte so loud that Hell crackt him, and so joye and forth  
 louds & lusty blandities, that being driven into wonder,  
 why the night would forbear labour, and bring forth so many  
 Villanies, whose births she praistified to count (as she had  
 reason); because so many watchmen were continually called  
 and charged to haue an eye to her doings, at length he percei-  
 ued that Bats (more doly & more in number then she) might  
 flye by and do more damage, for though with their let herue  
 whinge they should strike the venemous out of those watch-  
 mens hands, such leaden plummetts were commonly hung



The Bel-mans night-walkes, W

by sleepe at all their dyellions, that surely they could be aban-  
 doned to strike them againe: but they did not knowe what they  
 were doing, for they were so much in the way of their owne  
 hands, that they were not able to see the way out of their  
 labyrinth: But at the last, meeting with the Bel-man, and not  
 knowing what he was, because he went without his Land  
 thorne, and some other implements, for the Man in the Moone  
 was by the dark part of the night, and lighted him with his  
 fauce by the way, he took him for some charitable Hobgoblin,  
 setting a long staff on his necke, and therefore to see one of  
 his stons roll down. The Bel-mans, telling what strong  
 stuff he had in his velle, sooched him up, and questioned with  
 him how he had spent his time in the Citie, and what discourse  
 of the Land-villains he had made in this Hand-voyage: the  
 Master of Hell opened his case which he had lined with all a  
 barrelling either East, West, North or South: he shewed  
 how he had pilfered it, upon what points he had saue, where  
 he put in: Under what height he kept himselfe: where he  
 went a chase, what strange people he met: what land he had  
 discovered, and what commodities he had laden with from  
 thence: At all which the Bel-man, drawing forth a perfect  
 Map, they parted. But calling to minde the particular points  
 of his commission: of which a principall one was, that hee  
 should visite prisons, (in his Progress,) And a Noble one in  
 the Church, the next morning remained himselfe. And  
 looking to heare there nothing, but sighing, lamenting, pray-  
 ing and cryings out of afflicted and forlorne creatures, there  
 was no such matter. But onely a clamorous noise, of cursing  
 Cretians, reviling Healths to their confusion, swaggering,  
 roaring, drinkeing, babbling one another: as if the all Despei-  
 rous of Extreme Almes had beene swearing together.  
 Considering the desperate resolutions of some, hee wished  
 himselfe in his owne Territories, knowing more safetie  
 there, then in this Hospitall of incurable mad-men, and could  
 not till about dinner time be perswaded, but that the Noble  
 was well, every toome was so much in the way of their  
 owne hands, that they were not able to see the way out of their  
 labyrinth: But the time of murthering being come,

all

Whereunto is added O per se O.

all the sport was to see, how the Prisoners (like sharking  
Souldiers at the rising of a towne) ranne vp and downe to  
arme themselves against that battaile of hunger. Some,  
whetting knives that had meat, others scraping Trenchers  
aloud, that had no meate: Some ambling downe staires for  
Bread and Beer, meeting another coming by staires, car-  
rying a platter more proudly aloft, full of powder Beefe and  
Whie, then an Irish man does his enemies head on the top  
of his sword. Every chamber being like a Cookes shop,  
where poyant was stirring. And those that had no poyan-  
der in the manger, nor hay in the racke, walking vp and downe  
like starved Jades, new ouer ridden in Smithfield. This set  
at Play being plaid out, all seem'd quiet; the water vnder  
London Bridge, at the turning was not more still, but loo-  
king by being come, that every Roche must goe to his roost,  
the Musicke of that (in the iudgement of the Blacke Spy.)  
might well enough serue to rock Gran Belzebub asleepe. For  
nothing could be heard, but heyes rattling, doores rapping,  
bolts and locks bawling in. Shyres hoarsely & harshly baw-  
ling for prisoners to their bed, and prisoners rentling & cur-  
sing Naylors for making such a hellish din. When to heare  
some in their chambers singing & dawning, being halfe drunk:  
others breaking open doores to get more drinke to be whole  
drunke. Some roaring for Tobacco; others raging, and bid-  
ding hels plaguet on all Tobacco, because it has so dyed by  
their mouthes, with as many other franticke passions; as  
there be severall men, the very repost of this Anticke dance,  
would bee thought he better then a Comedie to his infernall  
audience; and therefore took a speciall note of all the madde  
passages. In the end, the Revelites being doolued more in Beere  
then care, & the Wines for bringing about every prisoners  
Candle, to spie what they did besides: he sat vp sitting on  
his bed and reading a discourse, which he had made in a long  
voyage. Of the which, he told them they all asleepe, he stole  
the papers, and placing them together, sent them to the Bel-  
man, who afterward thus attired, sent them into the world.

Of



The Bell-mans night-walkes,

Of a Prisoner

CHAP. XI.

Certaine Discoueries, of a Prison by way of Essayes  
and Characters, written by a Prisoner.

I Am with diuine water colours to line a Cart, and in it to  
lay downe the boiles of those tempestuous Teas; in which  
ten thousand are every day tossed, if not ouerwhelmed. Some  
doe but crosse ouer the waters and are Sea-sicke; but not  
Heart-sicke. Such are happy: To others it is longer then an  
East Indian voyage, and farre more dangerous. For in that,  
if of threescore men, twenty come home, it is wel. But in this,  
if fourescore of a hundred be not cast ouerboard, it is a wonder.

More now then a three yeeres voyage, haue I made to  
these unfortunate Islands: a long lying haue I had under  
hatches, during which time, my Compasse neuer went true.  
No Star of comfort haue I failed by: no Anchors to cast out.  
Top-saile, Sprit-saile, Mizzen, Mayne-sheat, Bothings, & Drab-  
lers are allayne by the windes: & the Barque it selfe so wea-  
ther-beaten, that I feare it shall neuer touch at the Cape  
Bona Speranza.

What haue I hereby gotten, but a sad experience of my  
owne & others miseries: I can onely say what I haue seene,  
and tell what others haue felt.

This man hath spred a full Saile, & by helpe of skilfull Pi-  
loes, made a saue arrivall. That men hauing as faire a wind,  
hath bene cast away in the same Haven. A Fly-boat hath drow-  
ned that Sea in which an Argozy hath bene drowned: for the  
greatest courages are here wreathed: the fairest reuenues do  
here run aground: the noblest wits, are here confounded.

So that I may call a Prison an Enchanted Castle, by reason  
of the Rare Transformations therein wrought: for it makes a  
wise man lose his wits, a foole to know himselfe. It turnes a  
rich man into a begger, and leaues a poore man desperat.

He whom neither Snowes nor Alpes can vanquish, but hath  
a heart as constant as Hannibals, him can the misery of a Pri-  
son

## Whereunto is added O per se O.

son direct. And how brane an outside soeuer his mind carries,  
open his bosome and you shall see nothing but wounds.

Art thou sicke in Prison? Then art thou sicke in health: In  
to a Consumption art thou fallen in thy best strength, when  
thy body is most able, fullest of blood, courage and binacitis.  
And when a fit of this Ague takes thee, thou growest more  
tame then a Bull tied to a wilde Figge-tree.

Art thou Olde and in Prison? By a bad Compassse hast thou  
sayle, that hauing gone round about the trouble of the world,  
(without shipwack) art now cast away in the sight of those.

Art thou young and in Prison? Be not like a dumkard let  
in the Stocks (Insensitiue of thine owne harmes.) It is but a  
Surfet of Ryot, and a good dyet may restore thee. Fortune hath  
cozened thee with false Dice, & therefore take heed how thou  
playest againe. A happy chance may set by the Young man: the  
Olde man neuer. Imprisonment is an Audit-booke, to bothe  
the one casts by his account, and findes himselfe in arrears &  
irrecoverable. The other hath but mistooke a summe, and so  
made a false reckoning.

Hast thou gotten other mens goods into thy hands, and so  
liuest on them in prison? thou deseruest no pittie, that tvest  
thine owne hands, & makest thy selfe a voluntary Gally-slave,  
onely to weare golden fetters. The Gallowes whereon the  
poore thiefe hangs is fitter for thee; hee robs but one: Thou  
whole Families: Hee is a Fellow to man onely: Thou to  
God and Man: every Angell of Gold that flies into thy Col-  
fers with such swollen wings, will be turned into a Diuell,  
and stand round about thy death-bed to torment thee, & hale  
away thy soule to an Euerlasting Prison.

Imprisonment to thee is a Sanctuary, thou art a robber bozne  
out by Law, and art worthy by Law to be bozne to one Exe-  
cution more, which may take off all the rest.

Art thou full of money in prison? Thou art a ship fraught  
full of wines in a Tempest, it makes the Maister Pilot and  
our owner drunke, and then all is cast away. Aside these  
draughts: for Ryot in a Prison, is dancing in shipwacke; it is  
Blasphemy, in Thunder, & cursing in a time of pestilence: The  
name of a Good-fellow, is thereby gotten. What thou payest  
too



.The first night walkes.

too deere to a Lapland Wyke from a knot full of wretches. The  
Siluer here saued to thy wife a Dowry, to thy children Por-  
tions, to thyselfe a Reuerew.

Prodigall expence in a Maye, is to call for more Wine in a  
Banerue, when thou canst not stand.

Art thou in prison and full of wants, then art thou a field  
of vnrype corne, lodged by the winde and raine, thy glory de-  
faced, and thy golden Eare emptied: yet a Sun may shine And  
when it dyes, ply it, and thou must bring home a plentiful  
haruest.

Art thou poore, and hast not health: Health in Prison is  
Wealth.

Art thou sick, then art thou at the last step of povertie,  
having neuer so much. And Prison this Armes bend their  
forces against thee, (Povertie & Death.) They March in one  
and the same Wing: Povertie in the Front, and Death in the  
Rear. If thou escapest the first, thou shalt through his backe,  
yet the other which hath (as they say) a hundred is here furnished  
with ten thousand Arrowes to pay thee home.

Art thou poore and in prison: then art thou buried before  
thou art dead. Thou carriest thy winding sheete on thy backe  
by and dole the house. Thou liest upon thy heere, & tread-  
dest upon the Grane at euery step. If there bee any Hell on  
earth, heere (thou especially) shalt be sure to finde it. If there  
be degrees of Torments in Hell, here shalt thou tast them. The  
body is annoyed with sicknesse, Stench, Hunger, Colde, Thirst,  
Penurie. Thy minde with discontent, thy soule with in-  
ferable sorrowes, thine eye sees no Object, but of Horror,  
Wretchednesse, Beggery, and Tyranny.

Yet to thee that art in Prison one comfort remaineth, be-  
ing the same which makes Banishment easie to a man exiled:  
for he shall find some (to what country soeuer he be confined)  
that liue there for their pleasure: and so in a Maye are Doct-  
keepers, Officers, Messengers, &c. In respect of whom thy life  
comparatiuely is not miserable.

I make not an Orchard, but a private walkes: or rather a  
small Garden-plot, set with hot-hearbs for the kitchen.

The which I write is not a booke, but a meere Rhapsodie

Whereunto is added O per 20.

of mine alone disturbed agitation. This first is no more, but  
a young plant new budded, from whose tender branches  
thus much I gather: That imprisonment is a distillation, such  
at one and the same Lymebecke doe we drinke forth, the bitter  
waters of mens oppressions with our owne sorrowes: and the  
sweete waters of patience. It is here can have the patience to  
beare them.

## CHAP. XII.

### Of Prisoners.

**H**Ope to escape this wracke, albeit thou standest sitting  
on a wast: The Ocean hath both a shore and a bottom:  
Cities are fire burne out of themselves, no misery is rublesse.  
It behooveth a Prisoner to say as Caesar did to the Pilot,  
when he was afraid, (thou carriest another, Caesar) so every  
generous minde ought to be armed with noble resolution, to  
meete all stormes of adversity, and having met them, to bid  
them welcome and being once entertained, to be rid of them  
as well as he can.

*Redime te captum, quod quisque pro se facit.*  
It then canst purchase Ransome, but to the mother and buy  
as cheape as thou canst, but if thou must be freed, thou must  
the Gallies, settle to thee some day with patience, and  
sitting in her face, let this triumph be thine.

*Maiores sunt quam visis, Formae Naturae.*  
Propose a naked horse against all her brutes, a lion thou  
art in the Gallies, as was he, contented, if thou dost not  
flee, to have small and thin paynes, but on a sudden shall thou  
For know, thou art not in a Prison, to see many Masters,  
but to climbe Craggy Rocks, to tread on thorns, and to  
march over stony Mountains, in which thy fate and thine  
must trauell together, and both heere and there paye: so that  
thou must be armed to endure the battle with dauntlesse re-  
solution: For this is a warre that affordeth no refuge there-  
fore we must not onely play the manly, but the wise sold-  
ers, fight and stand Sentinell too.

But



**The Belmans' night walks.**

What sayst thou in the name of a p<sup>r</sup>ince, thou loost thy name to thee? Is it  
herewith that thou art a p<sup>r</sup>ince? Is it with this that thou art a p<sup>r</sup>ince? Is it with this that thou  
feelest want? Is it with this that thou art a p<sup>r</sup>ince? Is it with this that thou art a p<sup>r</sup>ince?  
of it have, yet thy soule must be a prisoner to thy body: and thy  
body commonly be a subiect & slave to base & vicious passions.  
It becometh impossible that thou shalt be a p<sup>r</sup>ince, but the evil in  
thy selfe makes that so distastfull, a Bird in the Cage sings as  
sweetly as that in the field: and thou being in prison mayest so  
physick thy sick Fortune, that thy mind neuer tooke hold of  
more Noble libertie; dost thou grieve because thou hast not  
Sea-roume enough? A poore Wherry on the Thames, is safer  
then a vast Argozy dancing on the maine Ocean.

And thou wantest? Would thou all things in the world, thou  
wouldst looke more, and lacke much more then thou wishest  
for: And being hath alwaies content, and no poore man is e-  
uer sad. If thou hadst free scope to walke the streets & offom  
places thou wouldst complaine. But in prison thou shouldst  
not feare nor fret to be hit with any Bulle, because thou  
knowest how many can be shot against thee.

What want dost thou grieve at: It is no other Sonne  
shines on thee but the same: no other ayre breaths in thy face  
but the same: no other earth beares thee but the same: & in the  
same shall thou be buried. What other holier thing her  
dost, make both thy physician and thy inheritance, Banister.

But art thou in Prison and doe friends forsake thee: yet  
doe not thou forsake thy selfe: the farther they fly from thee,  
the closer sticketh thou to thine inward Guard.

no speial answere to the same, but to the contrary, with a loathing  
and fellowship there will be ploughing one day for thee, where  
thou shalt have no cause to complain of their abuses.

As thou staps in pious, and thine curiously into a  
 Dungeon, out of which the Sun is shut: Care not; mourne  
 not: There is one that can pierce through Locks and Doors  
 as thou to look upon and pity thee: And a hand which (with-  
 out drying the frozen palm of a Slave) can turne all keyes,  
 and through the narrowest Grate, can put in Bread of com-  
 fort to feede thee, whilst thou art drinking the waters of thine  
 pious affliction.

## Whereunto is added O per ꝑ a O:

Warlets and Catch-poles arrest thee: fret not at it: if the Law hath power to take an Aye: it may put out a Hang-man to smite: The Place that arresteth thee, is in thine hand Omnipotent: that is thy Sergeant: And his Place is the Place of Office, not of Anger: Yes, it is of Anger, but not of Indignation. An action is brought against thee onely to draw thee to a reckoning, and make thee know what thou owest to Heaven, as well as to man: Thou art beate with a Rod, not to draw blood but Tears: not to drive thee into dispaire, but amendment.

Summon a Warlee therefore, and although thou hast a heart neuer to yeeld unto thine enemy, yet make a Mendition of that strong sort of resolution thou keepst, be it upon terms somewhat ignoble, & inclining to losse. Bolo valiantly forner thou couldest be armed (euen to the death) to hold out for thine owne proper end, yet haue a care of those that are within thee. Few Trees are shaken downe by a storme, and fall alone, but others kisse the earth with them: I boldly thinke that the braver spirited Prisoner in the world, would with a cheerefull looke thrust his neck into the yoke of Inuincible, and manfully defie the threats of an insulting Creditor, were not more beines to be cut then his owne. But the poorest wretch dying in a prison, hath some or other dying in the Coffin with him: with thine eye strings (whosoever thou art) crack at the last gasp the heart-strings of a wife, of children, of a father, or mother, of friends, or allies. For these art thou bound in the bonds of Nature, to take pittie of thy selfe, and to hang out a Flag of truce to thy bloody minded Creditor, & for Ransome to pay all, so thou maist march away with life onely.

But saythou hast none of these respects to tye thee yeelding. Thou art a Traytor to thy Countrey, if thou gimest by thy selfe into thy enemies hands, when upon noble termes the peace may be made.

Be not in a Prison, but come forth, that thou mayest benedite thy selfe, doe not there, but live that thou mayest doe service to thy Countrey.

Pay thy Debts so farre as thou canst, because the most heauie debts that euer thy Soule did owe, were paid for thee.



## .O The Debt-mans night-walkes.

1) If one man should be chained to the Wall, all his life time to free all Christians from Unchristly tyrannie, have all the seizures seized on his head, all their blowes on his backe, endure all their hunger and thirst, and be laden with all their grones, what a noble friend were such a Man? How much should those be engaged to him; whom he had freed from such slavery. Greater thanks then these have bene cancelled for thy sake. One man was answerable for all the debts of all Spaniards; no Bailiffe would be taken: the Principall in the Bond was let goe: the Suretie onely was looked for. Hee was Arrested by Jewes, such was taken in Execution, the Jewes are figures of mercilesse Creditors; who that considered the Nation Embleme of the poore Debtor. He was imprisoned in the graine this dayes, and watched by Ghallops, but yet arose and went abroad in despite of his keepers. A type of comfort; that the miseries of a prisoner are not everlasting. A day shall come when your crucifying Jewes will behold him (whom they tyrannized over) triumphing in glory. Bee this a soveraigne Balme to the deepest wounds of a prisoner. I have hitherto fitted thee (that art a prisoner) with armor of proofe against imprisonment and povertie. I will now give thee a Buckler to beare off the blowes of Death. And beare it vs. I care not to die in the hated bed of a Prisoner, since that last day ride thee of all mens oppressing malice, and is the Birth-day of Eternitie.

### CHAP. XIII.

#### Of Creditors.

A Creditor hath two paire of hands, one of flesh and blood which Nature gives him, another of yron which the Law gives him. The first holds a Dagger to defend: the second a sword to strike: of these two, the lesse hath power over the great; the soft warmth of the one, being able to melt the hardnesse of the other. And that neuer happens but when Grace and Mercy, kille Law and Iustice. Such dayes are seldom set downe in common Calendars? for a strange Meridi-

Whereunto is added O per se O.

in is that Almanacke calculated in which they are found.

And yet I haue seene a Creditor in a Prison keepe when he beheld the Debtor, and to lay out money of his owne purse to free him: he shot a second Arrow to finde the first. But suppose he shot both away; thinke you his treasure was the lesse, or his Quiver more emptie? No: I beleeue he scattered a handfull of Coine, and reaped a Bushell he laid out, and God paid. And so he got more by putting it to such account, then the debt came too: Nay, by this meanes he became Debtor to his Debtor (with such an Over-plus does the Steward of the high Court loue to pay honest arrerages.)

Had he receiued the money due to him, it had bene spent, and perhaps done him no good, but the interest being paide out of the King of Heauen his custome-house, was an euermore lasting Monopoly to his soule.

Thou that art a Creditor, wilt not beleeue this: Doe not: But in stead of that mans weeping, make thou thy Debtor melt into teares: Drowne him in the waters of his eyes: breake his heart with his owne sighs: laugh at thy full table, that thou hast him fast, and wilt make him famish: and in bed (to thy wife) sweare to plucke money out of his throte, or he shall lye by it. And when thou hast so spoken, pray that God would forgive thee thy debts, as thou forgivest others. Doe thou not sleepe vpon the pillowe of thine owne damnation? That prayer to God is a curse vpon thy selfe. Thou mockest him to whom thou prayest: but he will not mocke thee.

Hast thou thy Debtor in Prison, and wilt thou keepe him there, cast by thy accounts, and vpon the foote of it, note what thou gaineest. Thou seest a Tree with all the fruit beaten off, and thou behest it downe because thou canst gather no more, when all is gone. A building is ready to fall, and thou dost not underprop, but undermine it. And when its downe makest no vse of the timber to lade, but in merciless rage utterly consumest it in fire: What is this, but to kill thy brother, hanging him at thy mercy: to wyng a stranger out of his Inne of purpose to starue him: to compell thy Vassall to make more Pycke, when straw and stoffe is taken from him. Thou dost not for a few pieces of siluer, betray one better then thy selfe,



## The *Bel-mans* night-walkes,

but for one piece betrayest many: What a heavy scoze art thou to wipe off for thy crueltie.

First, for the groanes, sighs, bleeding heart of a wretched Husband. Then for the teares, wringing of hands, and con-  
dolment of a languishing wife: next for the cries, starving  
and beggering of innocent children. And lastly, for the sad  
lookes of vndone seruants. This is the scoze, and here is the  
paiment.

As thou pluckest thy Debtor by the throte, and criest out,  
He shall pay the vtmost penny. So the Diuell will one day  
take thee by thine, and cast thee into bitter darkenesse. How  
much better were it for thee to giue all away, and finde an in-  
estimable Jewell, then thus by taking all away to loose that  
Jewell and thine owne soule?

If to kill a man by conspiracy, be murder in the highest de-  
gree (in the eye of the Lord chiefe Iustice of Heauen & Earth)  
what does hee commit, who by lingring tortures is killing  
of a man (in prison) a yeere, two three, yea seauen? nay halfe  
his life time? At what Barre will hee be arraigned? I pro-  
test (by my hopes of Eternall inheritance) I would not bee  
guilty of a mans death (after this maner,) to be Deyre to the  
greatest King in the world. This *Homo-Demon* (Man-Diuell)  
when hee is once Anthropolophagized, and longs for humane  
flesh, no fury is so cruell.

Man is a sacred thing, yet (by thee) a man is murdered inest  
For a body fashioned to his makers Image; a payze of Wyce  
are taken by a despightfull Creditor. Such a one is a Chestor  
of life, not of liuing.

These words (He shall rot in Prison) or I will make Dice of  
his bones. are worthy of a Turke, but fit for a Christian: No  
man speaks them (but a Monster) no man but a Diuell; No  
Diuell, but a thing without a name worse then a Diuell,  
who hauing no power giuen him to torment, will snatch the  
Diuine vengeance into his owne hand. How knowest thou  
whilest thou threatnest another, thy selfe may be stricken: And  
that tongue of thine cleaue to thy throte for lying?

The same minute (in the very Court of the Kings Bench  
of Heauen,) Baile can be taken to free that poore Prisoner  
from

Whereunto is added O per se O.

from that tyrannie of rotting; no trickes of Clarke or keepers shall stop his passage: Hee will haue his Quintus ess without tearing his heart in pieces for money by a sort of hungry Lawyers.

Thou swearest to make Dice of his Bones, but the grane shall claime them, and make thee sorrowfull. Hee shall lye there in peace, and thou stinke aboue ground in the nostrils of God and man: Hee shall dye happy, and thou liue miserable, (daily and nightly tormented with the fury of thine own conscience, and his memorie.

Thou art but a Foole to be cruell: for thou whetttest a knife to cut thine owne fingers. And shalt for saying I will make (Dice of his Bones) bee as infamous, as the Jewes are hateful, for casting Dice for their Lords garment. That garment which they diced for, was but a senselesse thing; But thou castest Dice for a piece of thy Redemers body.

I haue heard of some Pyrats who carrying in their Ship the rich Vessels and Vestments of the Church; broken and cut in pieces, to make money of them: as some hath used, & (within eye sight of Shore) ship and men haue bene swallowed vp in the Sea (a quick and iust triall for such theetes) destroyers of Temples neuer die, but by such vengeance.

I protest before my Maker, I would not in scorn strike the Pictures of Christ, breake in pieces the Image of a holy Martyr, no nor spoyle (or so much as deface) the monumental grane of mine enemy: But more then sacriledge. If thou commit, that ruinet a Temple in which thy builder dwels. And how many of these Temples dost thou lay flat with the earth in this place? I say perhaps in one satall Terme.

Thou takest from one a lap of a Warkes hand; from the Courtier, his Honor: from the Lawyer his tongue: from the Merchant the Seas: from the Citizen his credit: from the Scholler his preferment: from the Husbandman the Earth: from all men, (so much as thou canst) the very brightness and warmth of the Sonne in beautifying and warming.

Rufus (a King of England) to make one Forrest to hunt in, pulled downe foure Abbeyes, and seauenteene Churches. He was slaine with an Arrow at his sport in the same Forrest.

But



## The Bel-mans night-walkes,

But thou destroyest so many Cathedral Churches in one man; that huntest him to death in a Prison. *Do not all yett have* To Rufus was punished in body; take heed lest thy soule pay for it. Doe not all these Hammers (beating on thy heart) soften it: Oh mettall of Bell: Heere is the last blow I will giue it.

In being cruell to thy Debtor, thou art worse then a common Hangman; hee before he strikes begges forgiveness. Thou takest a pride to condemne, when thou mayest saue; and (Nero-like) dauncest, when the most glorious Cittle is on fire.

But it may be thy private estate is sicke, and weakely; and thou to Physicke it, art compelled to breake into Gardens of thine stone, which are locked from thee by other mens hands. In doing thus, thou doest well: If any weare thy coate, and thy selfe goest a cold, thou art not to be blamed if thou plucke it off from his shoulders. But if hee that borrowed thy coate, hath now woyn it out, and hath not a ragge to cover him, wilt thou trample vpon his naked bosome? If with the Debe (instead of money) thou demandest a pound of flesh next to thy Debtors heart, wouldst thou cut him in pieces? If he offer to giue thee the bed he lyes on, the dish he drinks in, his stone chamber for thee to sleepe in, (and to sit shivering in the cold.) If he turne himselfe, Wife, and Children as poore into the world, as they are to goe out of it (nay not so rich neither by a sheet) and that he leaue himselfe nothing to pay thee all, wilt thou for all this suffer him to die in the hands of the Lawe? Thou wilt: what art thou: a Murderer.

I will teach thee to auoide that name, and that sinne. One step forward does it; Be mercifull. Clemency in the eye of a Judge sits not moze sweetly: then pite in the eye of a creditor: next to a Kings this is her Throne; because life and death are their sentence. To be tender-hearted to him that cannot pay thee, what is it? As if any moze then to lift a sicke man upright vpon his pillow, & to giue him a little moricase. What man may resouer and doe as much for thee.

Thou art bozne with teares in thine eyes for thine owne miseries, and shouldst, (whilst thou stayest heere) be ever weeping

Whereunto is added O per se O.

weeping at the miseries of others. For in thrusting forth such soft hands, thou dost but save a man from drowning: leade a blinde Begger into his way: lend a glimpse of a Candle to one in darknesse.

It is but a warming at the fier: the giuing of crummes from thy boord to the starued. Wouldst thou haue the Sun of mercie shine on thee: Be a burning glasse then: and those beames which glance on thy face to comfort thee, reflect thou backe againe, for the comforting of others.

### CHAP. XIII.

#### *Of choice of company in Prison.*

**W**ouldst thou read the wonderfull woorkes of God: they are largeliest witten in the Seas, get then thither: wouldst thou diue into the secret villanies of Man: lye in a Prison.

The good may be made better there, but the bad are sure to be worse. It is a Magicke booke, which some reading feele no danger. Others (but turning oze a leafe) raise vp Diuels to teare themselves in pieces.

Societie is the string at which the life of man hangs, without it is no musicke; two in this make but an Anyson.

Adam had his Eue. And euery sonne of Adam hath a brother, whom he loues. No Charyot runnes with one wheele, two make it steady, a third is superfluous, foure too cumbersome. Thou must choose one and but one: who walkes alone is lame.

Men of all conditions are forced into a Prison: as all sorts of Riuer fall into the Sea, and when two meete, the current is moze swift and easie.

No prisoner should be without his twynne, considering they are bozne so fast. For if like a Tortois thou hidest thy selfe in a shel, thou art unknowne both to thy selfe and others. No man can take his owne colour, the Tincture must bee giuen by another.

My counsell then is, that thou be sociable to all: acquaint



weeping

The Bel-mans night walkes.

fed with few: trust not to any, or if any. (I sing the first note)  
not aboue one: and first make triall what the bestellt olts;  
before thou potwest thy selfe into it.

To be a Bowle for every Alley, and rurne into all companies, proues thy mind to haue no Evas. It is like a Traueller, who in seuerall countries, takes vp many lodgings, and hath a thousand welcomes, but they are not to him but his money.

If thou wilt consist and dwell by thy selfe, bee not giddie but composed: for he that is every where, is no where. The wound of imprisonment is not cured with many medicines.

Remember that coming to a Prison, thou interest heart-sicke into an Inne, where thou hadst more need of Iuleps and Restoratives, then of a soft bed.

A dangerous Fever shakes thee, and therefore take heede what Physicion thou lightest vpon.

Thou sailest not in the maine Ocean, but in a Creeke full of quick sands, and comest safe to shore or art wacked according as thou choolest thy plot. Thy flight from the open world, profits thee nothing: what thou art gone from, is with thee.

The yron grates of a Prisoner let in the same vices which flew through the gates of a Citie. If thou carriest the cause of euils to a close prisoner, they lodge in the same bed thou art laide in. Mend therefore thy companion, & thou healest thy self.

I haue all this while but grinded colours: now will I draw the face of him with whom I wish thee (that art a prisoner) to hold conuersation.

Disparitie of minde begets difference of manners: And that difference, Dissention.

Since therefore thy companion must (of necessitie) grow on the same Tree with thee. It is fit he should be of the same colour and tast, of which thou thy selfe art. Let him be like a Dye; Euen, Square, Smooth, and True: to runne, so neere as thou canst, neither higher nor lower, then thou that art to runne with him.

If his fortunes be aboue thine, ret in the carriage of thy minde, liit it vp to a height to equail his fortunes.

Whereunto is added *S per se G.*

As he bad whom thou takest by the hand: doe thy best to make him good. As he good: be thou ashamed to be otherwise.

Let him haue some learning, he will be vnto thee a winged hower-glasse, to send away the minutes of aduersitie merrily. Or if thou canst not get one with learning, be sure hee comes furnished with wit; his tongue will be a sweete chyme, to rocke thy cares and his owne a-sleepe.

If he hath both wit and learning, and yet want honesty, venture not, (in a Sea so dangerous) into him. Thou shalt sayle into a goodly ship full of hoales.

A talkatiue vaine-glorious foole, will be a disease vnto thee.

A common drunkard will lye heauier then an Execution.

Leane not to a Willow that bowes euery way, nor lye in the nest where a Swallow builds. It is a chattering Bird, and tels abroad what is done at home. And no man (I thinke) would dwell in a house full of nothing but windolues, for euery eye to spy what he is doing.

But if thou hast suffered a man to sleepe long in thy bosome, albeit his conditions be full of flaws yet rather labor to piece and cement by his vices, then to cast him off, lest it call thine owne iudgement and choyse into question.

All men haue imperfections, and being in prison we must not looke to haue them Starres: This place is no Orbe for such Constellations. Their shining (heere) if they haue any, must be to themselves: Prisoners are base Mineralls (hidden and buried vnder earth) and as all mettals haue their ambition, we must be contented if (there) they aspire to Leade or Tynne: Mines of Gold and Silver are to be found in the palaces of Kings.

Thy companion happily may not be thy bedfellow: Call therefore him not thy Bedfellow, who is familiar with thee in thy Chamber, and scornes to looke vpon thee in the Parlor: part sheetes with such a man: the earthie smell of such dead familiaritie turnes thy Bed into a Graue wherein thou art buried aliue.

Choose therefore thy Bedfellow, as Swannes doe their mates, if the Female company with another, the Male kisse



### The *Bel-mans* night walkes.

him. So if he that lyes by thee all night loues other companie better (all day) then thine, leaue him; such sullen Birds haue either Peacocks feathers, or Dawes feathers; and when Pride and Ignorance flie together, wit very seldome puts out a wing.

I haue giuen thee a payze of Ballance to weigh thy selfe and thy friend in. It must be thy care to haue a steddie hand to hold them. As are the weights which thou throwest in; so looke to haue thy counterpoise set downe. Art thou conuersant with an Atheist: thy name will be enrolled on the same Fyle: Is thy companion a miserable base fellow: Piggardlinesse will hold her fingers on thy purse strings. The fellowship of Prodigals will draw thee to Ryot; of Adulterers to Lust; of Swearers, to damnd oathes; of Pot-companions, to drunkennesse.

Acquaint thy selfe therefore not with the most, but the best: not the best in cloathes or money, but the best in doing best, or doing well. Are there none such in prison: keepe companie then with thy selfe, and in thy chamber talke with Plutarch or Seneca: the one will teach thee to liue well, the other to dye well.

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### CHAP. XV.

#### *Of Visitants.*

**T**he country that holds this Nation, is narrow, and therefore a little Chorography will describe it. I take them to be Sabarites, who are inviting their Guests to a Banquet a twelue-month before, and a yere after they come. I will therefore without (Circomferentor or any other Geometrical instrument) giue you the true Superficies, or Area of this Cyprian and louing Island: for you must know it is no maine.

The old acquaintance of a prisoner, are people standing on the Shore to behold a Ship-wracked man labouring in the Sea for life: every one pities his misery. But (amongst all) to haue one, (that well may doe it, for strenght of body courage and Art in swimming) to leape amongst the Willows,  
and

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

and saue such a forlorne Creature! there's the rare patterne of true compassion.

It is no Hospitalitie for a rich man to open his gates and bid strangers (that haue new dined) to eate his meate. But to plucke a hungry begger in! thats true Charitie.

Seldome haue you seene a bottle of Hay brought to a horse in the pound: It is thought he cannot stay there long, & that he hath a body able enough to endure hunger; and therefore no prouender is giuen him, So fares it with a Prisoner.

*Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes;*

From a ruinous house euery man flies. They that aske euery day (abroad) how thou doest (when thou art in Prison) and protest they are sozry for thy misfortunes, yet neuer come to thee: are like idle passengers pressing about a Barbers doore, when a man is carried in wounded. They peepe in and climbe about the windowes, but dare not enter into the shop, for feare they should swoond to see him dzest. A Prisoner is as much beholden to such leape frog acquaintance, as a man shaken with an Ague is to euery gossiping woman he meets: He shall haue five hundred medicines taught him for one disease, and not one worth the taking.

They practise one of our Fencers distances (called the Longe) and cannot abide to come to the Cloze: tis dangerous. But when the weapon of fortune (which beates thee) is out of her hand, and that after struggling with her thou takest breath, and art at libertie: Then a hundred armes will bee stretched wide open to meete thine: A Harrier new come from Sea, is no moze welcome home to his wife, then thou art to them. Dathes (thicke as haile shot) lie into thy bosome: That they were comming to thee aboue fortie times, and still were intercepted. But let thy answere be to them, that those ships are strangely winde-bound that cannot hoyst sailes once in a yeare, and get out of the Haucn. The Witches of Norway belike sate vpon the Hatches.

A small end of a coard saues a man from dzolwing: and a finger of a friend to a Prisoner, is a full hand.

They that chere by a Prisoner but with their sight, are



## The *Bel-mans* night-walkes,

Robin-Red-breasts : that bring strawes in their bills to cover a dead man in extremitie; such acquaintances grow like Strawberries in a barren countrey : You shall hardly in a day gather a handfull.

Account those therefore in whose societie thy purse hath beene ever open; and whose hands are shut to thee in Prison; but as dunghills on which the Sunne hath shined: for his golden beames, they pay stinking and unsauory smells. Doe they hold thee as dead and buried in a Tayle: when thou shalt rise againe and walke, appeare unto them but as a shadow.

As a sicke man when he hath no stomacke, will make triall if he can eate : So when thou hast least want of money, bee most importunate to borrow of him, whose mouth hath ever beene full of golden promises to thee. If then (the tree being shaken) but one Apple fall into thy lap, the taste of that is sweeter then of twenty befoze, when thou hadst a full stomacke. If a man doe then but rake abroad his embers to give thee heat and does it freely, it is a noble friend. He does best, and loue him best, for it is a blacke Swan. But put not the Bucket too often into the Well: Brewers haue sometimes complained that the Thames hath beene without water.

In thy wants of money, let thy pen neither dig the Pyne too often: nor in too many places: Letters are but bladders, to fill which, a Prisoner keepe a puffing and blowing : But they to whom they are sent, let all out in the very opening. Papers are Beggers ragges, and not regarded. As lame Souldiers, so are prisoners answered with one word, I haue not for you Letters are a meate onely to make Hope fat, and to starue a Prisoner.

How quickly is this Maike of friends troden out : why should I winde any more vpon this Bottome, when a whole Lingdome can scarce affoord stiffe to doe it : Of such Pearle tis hard to make a Bracelet to goe about a mans arme. And therefore till I finde a Sheli full of them, I will string no more.

CHAP.

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

CHAP. XVI.

*Of laylors.*

**A** Lawes are the sound action on which Kingdoms are grounded: So when that ground failes, there followes a ruine: If therefore a member be infected, *Ense recidendum est:* Spare not the cutting of a hand, to saue a heart.

To keepe the sicke from the sound, were prisons inuented: for a man in debt hath the sicknesse of the Law vpon him. If Creditors had not prison sets to fish for their money, all men in the world would still borrow, but neuer pay. And that's the cause Justice is pictured with a sword in one hand, and a paire of ballance in the other: the Scales weigh out the money she lends And if you keepe not your day, she must giue you a cut to remember it. She is likewise painted blind Some say it is her owne Embleme against Bribery: but I thinke rather shee hath lent her eyes to so many of her Ministers, that now she wants them her selfe. Of which ranke a Keeper of a Prison being one that most is in neede of eyes, & in neede of most eyes, her sight doth he borrow, and it may be her sword too: with which if sometimes he strikes, the blow is to be borne, because he is the executing hand of the Law.

He that keepees a Prison, walkes continually in a whirlewinde, and would loose his very cloake from his backe, clap he not it close to his body. He must struggle and wrestle, and blow, and all little enough to get thzough, and shall be sure euermore to be in a cold sweate.

It is no wonder therefore if an inclination borne with innated smoothnesse warpe, (here) and waxe crabbed. He that failes to the Indies, must looke to be Sunne-burned; and he that liues amongst the Gothes and Vandals, will smell of their harsh conditions.

An officer of this Character, hath not a bosome like a Doue (all Downy) but rather the backe of a Porcupine, stucke full of Quills, ready to be shot every minute, because every Minute hee shall bee made angry. The very place it  
selfe:



### The *Bel-mans* night-walkes,

selfe will vndoe all the wheelles of the best composed spirit, and set them out of order. It cannot choose but make a wilde disposition rough, and a temperate froward. Were his heart soft as wooll: In this Stone-quarry it will soone growe to a Flint to haue fire striken out of it.

I mislike not, that a King in his wrath hangs vp Rebels. That a Judge of the Bench be seuerer: That a Souldier in the fiede play the Lyon: That a master for adue fault, giue due punishment, nor that the keeper of a Prison beare a rugged browe. For he is not the keeper of a Prison, but the keeper of a Forrest, full of Lyons, Panthers, and Beares, who if they were not tyed by wound worry him, and vndoe themselves.

The Prisoner cries out, hee lyes vpon an ill bed: But vpon what bed sleepes his keeper? I thinke hee sleepes vpon none: I thinke hee cannot sleepe: for his pillow is not stuff with Feathers but with feares. Euery Prisoner sinkes vnder the waight of his owne Debts, but his keeper feelles the burden of all. And yet it may perhaps oftentimes fall out, that (in a wilde furie) thou maist curse thy keeper, for holding thee strictly in. why doest thou raile at thy Physitian for giuing thee Pills, and yet art sicke by a voluntary surfet: Thou hast a rotten limbe, and yet stabbest thy Surgeon that comes to cut it off. If thou wilt compell a man to challenge thee into a Fence-Schoole, thou must bee content to beare blowes; and if thou wilt needes runne into debt, thou must at the next step be sure to runne into danger.

In Prison thou art in Hell, and must looke for none but horned Diuels to torment thee.

There can be no Musicke in that instrument which is euer out of tune. And therfore how soeuer the lookes or conditions of thy keepers are, finde not fault with them, for they are their owne, and not to be altered.

The fauour of a Prison-keeper is like smoke out of Cold-Harbor Chimneyes, scarcely scene once in a yeare. Hee is a Bell in a time of sicknesse, that more often rings out for Burials, then diuine seruice. If his eye chance to glance out pitie, it is but a painted Gally-pot in an Apothecaries shoppe,  
con-

Whereunto is added *O per se* O.

containing that in it that is able to kill thee. And (yet notwithstanding thou art continually to handle Nettles,) thou mayest so touch them that they shall neuer sting thee.

If thou walkest abroad with a Keeper vse him friendly, but not respectiue. So mannage him, that he may thinke himseife beholden to thee, not thou to him. For howsoeuer he saunes vpon thee with complementall standing bare, and officious attendance, yet know he serues in his place, but as the Dogge the Butcher.

Dee is to thee as a Curre to a dzone: if thou goest on quietly (be it to the slaughter amongst griping Lawyers, and cruel aduersaries,) he waites gently and brings thee to the very dore: But if thou offer to stray, he worries thee.

Remember his eye shootes at two whites. Thy Person and thy Purse. The one he is to guard, the other must finde him. Thou art compelled to protect thy carcasse vnder his shelter, as a sheepe vnder a hyer (in a terrible storm,) & be sure for thy standing there, to haue some of thy wooll torne off.

Thus Seneca of the Destinies, we may accuse the Destinies longer, but cannot change them: they continue obstinate & obdurate, no man can moue them with vphaydes, or teares or perswasions, they acquit no man of any thing, they pardon nothing.

Spare therefore Teares because they are vnprofitable. So I of Nayloze.

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*Of Canting.*

CHAP. XVII.

How long it hath beene a Language: how it comes to be a Language: how it is deriued: and by whome it is spoken.

**B**Ecause in this Discourse ensuing, much speech is had of One Language, you shall therefore know how it grew to be a Language. When all the World was but one Kingdome, all the People in that Kingdome spake but one Language. A man could trauell in those dayes, neither by Sea nor Land, through all the world at the beginning.



## The *Bel-mans* night walkes.

but he met his Countrey-men and none others. Two could not then stand gabbling with strange tongues, and conspire together (to his owne face) how to cut a third mans throate: but he might vnderstand them. There was no Spaniard in that age) to bzaue his enemy in the rich and loftie Castilian: no Romane Orator to pleade in the Rethoricall and Fluent Latine: no Italian to court his Mistresse in the sweete and amorous Tuscan: no Frenchman to parley in the full & statelie phrase of Orleans: no Germaine to thunder out the high and rattling Dutch: the vnfruitfull crabbed Irish, and the boltsble significant Welch were not then so much as spoken of: the quicke Scottish Dialect (sister to the English) had not then a tongue, neither were the strings to the English Speech (in those times) vntied. When she first learned to speake, it was but a broken language: the singlest and the simplest words flowed from her vtterance; for shee dealt in nothing but in Monosyllables, (as if to haue spoken words of greater length would haue crackt her voyce) by which meanes her eloquence was poorest, yet hardest to learne, and so (but for necessity) not regarded amongst strangers. Yet afterwards those noblest languages lent her words and phrases, and turning those borrowings into good husbandry, she is now as rich in Elocution and as abundant, as her proudest and best storied neighbours.

whilst thus (as I saide befoze) there was but one Alphabet of Letters for all the world to read by: all the people that then liued, might haue wrought vpon one piece of worke in countries farre distant asunder, without mistaking one another, and not needing an Interpreter to run betweene them. Which thing Nymrod (the first Idolater) perceiuing, and not knowing better how to employ so many thousand millions of Subiects as bowed befoze him: a fire of Ambition burned within him, to climbe vp so high that he might see what was done in heauen. And for the purpose, workemen were summoned from all the corners of the earth, who presentely were set to build the Tower of Babel. But the master workeman of this great Vniuerse (to checke the insolence of such a sawey builder, that durst raise vp Pinacles equall to his owne (aboue)

English  
tongue  
comparable to  
the best.

Building  
of Babel.

## Whereunto is added O per se O.

(aboue) commanded the selfe same Spirit, that was both bred in the Chaos, & had maintained it in disorder, to be both Surveyor of those workes, and controller of the Labourers. This Messenger was called Confusion. It was a Spirit swift of sight and faithfull of service. Her looks wild, terrible and inconstant: her attire carelesly loose, and a thousand senerall colours. In one hand she grip'd a heape of stozmes, with which (at her pleasure) she could trouble the waters: in the other she held a whip to make thzee Spirits that drew her, to gallop fast before her: the Spirits names were Treson, Sedition, & War, who, at euery time when they went abroad, were ready to set Kingdoms in an vpproare. She rode vpon a Chariot of clouds, which was alwayes furnished with Thunder, Lightning, Windes, Raine, Hailestones, Snow, and al the other Artillery belonging to the seruice of Diuine Vengeance: and when she spake, her voice sounded like the roaring of so many Torrents, boysterously struggling together, soz betweene her iawes did she carry 1000000. tongues.

This strange Linguist stepping to euery artificer that was there at worke, whispered in his eare: whose lookes were there vpon (presently) fill'd with a strange distraction: and on a sudden, whilst euery man was speaking to his fellow, his language altered, and no man could vnderstand what his fellow spake. They all stared one vpon another, yet none of them all could tell wherefore they so stared. Their tongues went, and their hands gaue action to their tongues, yet neither words nor action were vnderstood. It was a noyse of a thousand sounds, and yet the sound of the noyse was nothing. He that spake, knew he spake well: and he that heard, was wad that the other spake no better. In the end they grew angry one with another, as thinking they had mocked one another of purpose: so that the Mason was ready to stricke the Bricklayer, the Bricklayer to beat out the braines of his Labourer: the Carpenter tooke vp his Are to throw at the Caruer, whilst the Caruer was stabbing at the Smith, because he brought him an Hammer when he should haue made him a Chizzel. He that called for Timber, had Stones laid before him: when one was sent for Nayles, he fetcht a Tray of Morter.



## The Bel-mans night-walkes,

Thus Babel should haue bin raised, and by this meanes Babel fell. The Frame could not goe forward, the stuffe was throwne by, the workemen made holyday. Every one pack'd by his Toolles to be gone, yet not to goe the same way that he came, but glad was he, that could meete another whose speech he vnderstood: for to what place soeuer he went, others (that ran madding by and downe) hearing a man speak like themselves, followed only him: so that they who when the worke began were all Country men before a quarter of it was finished, fled from one another, as from enemies and strangers. And in this manner did men at the first make by Nations: thus were words copied into Languages, and out of those Languages haue others been moulded since, onely by the mixture of Nations after Kingdomes haue beene subdued. But I am now to speake of a People and a Language, of both which (many thousands of yeres since that Wonder wrought at Babel) the world till now neuer made mention: yet confusion neuer dwelt more among any Creatures. The Bel-man (in his first Voyage which he made for Discoueries) found them to be Sauages yet living in an Island very temperate, fruitfull, full of a noble Nation, rarely gouerned. The Lawes maners, and habits of these Wild-men are plainly set down, as it were in a former painted Table. Yet lest happely a stranger may desire to looke vpon this second picture of them who neuer beheld the First, it shall not be amisse (in this place) to repeate ouer againe, the Names of al the Tribes, into which they Diuide themselves, both when they Serue abroad in the open fields, and when they lye in garrison within Townes and walled Cities.

*And these are their Rankes, as they stand in order, viz.*

**R** Vfflers.  
Vpright-men.  
Hookers, alias Anglers.  
Rogues.  
Wilde Rogues.  
Priggers of Prancers.

Pallyards.  
Fraters.  
Prigges.  
Swadlers.  
Curtals.  
Irish Toyles.

Swigmen.

The Bel-  
mans first  
booke.

## Whereunto is added O per se O.

Swigmen.

Larkemen.

Patri-coes.

Kitchin-Coes.

Abram-men.

Mad Tom, *alias* of Bedlam.

Whip-Iackes.

Counterfet Crankes.

Dommerats.

Glymmerers.

Bawdy-Baskets.

Autem Morts.

Doxies.

Dells.

Kitchin-Morts.

Into this many Regiments are they now diuided : but in former times (aboue foure hundred yeeres now past) they did consist of five Squadrons onely.

1 Curfitors, *alias* Vagabonds.

2 Faytors.

*Viz.* 3 Robardesmen.

4 Draw-latches

5 Sturdy Beggars.

And as these people are strange both in names and in their conditions, so doe they speake a Language (proper onely to themselves called Canting, which is more strange. Of Canting  
How long  
Canting  
hath been  
vied.  
The first  
Canting  
hanged. By none but the Souldiers of these rotterd Bands it is familiarly or usually spoken, yet within lesse then fourescore yeeres (now past) not a word of this language was knowne. The first inuentor of it was hangd, yet left he apt Schollers behind him, who haue reduced that into Method, which he on his death-bed (which was a paire of Gallowes) could not so absolutely perfect as he desired.

It was necessary, that a people (so fast increasing, and so daily practising new and strange Villanies) should borrow to themselves a speech, which so neere as they could) none but themselves should vnderstand : and for that cause is this Language, (which some call Pedlers French) inuented, to the intent that (albeit any Spies should secretly steale into their companies to discover them they might freely utter their mindes one to another, yet avoid the danger. How cant-  
ing grow  
be a lan-  
guage. The language therefore of Canting, they study euen from their Infancy, that is to say, from the very first heure that they take vpon them the names of Kitchin Coes, till they are growne Rufflers, or Vpright-men, which are the highest in degree amongst them.



## The Bil-man's night-walkes,

This word Canting seemes to be deriued from the Latine Verbe (canto) which signifies in English, to sing, or to make a sound with words, that is to say, to speake. And very aptly may canting take his derivation, a cantando, from singing, because amongst these beggerly consoorts that can play vpon no better instruments, the language of canting is a kind of musicke, and he that in such assemblies can cant best, is counted the best Musitian.

Now as touching the Dialect or phrase it selfe, I see not that it is grounded vpon any certaine rules; And no maruell if it haue none, for sithence both the Father of this new kinde of Learning, and the children that study to speake it after him haue bene from the beginning, and still are the Breeders and Nourishers of all base disorder, in their liuing and in their Maners: how is it possible, they should obserue any Method in their speech, and especially in such a language, as serues but only to utter discourses of villanies.

And yet (euen out of all that Irregularity, inhandsonnes, & fountaine of Barbarisme) doe they draw a kind of forme: and in some words, (as well simple as compounde) retaine a certain salt, casting of some wit and some Learning. As for example, they call a cloake (in the canting tongue) a Togeman and in Latine, Toga signifies a Colure, or an upper garment. Pannam is bread: and Panis in Latine is likewise bread: Cassan is Cheese, and is a word barbarously coyned out of the Substantiue Caseus, which also signifies Cheese. And so of others.

Then by ioyning of two simples, doe they make almost all their compounde. As for example: Nab (in the canting tongue) is a head, & Nab cheate is a hat, or a cap: Which word cheate, being coupled to other words, stands in very good stead, and does excellent seruice: For a Smelling cheate, signifies a Nose, a Prattling cheate, is a tongue: Crashing cheate, are teeth: Hearing cheates, are Eares: Fambles, are Hands: and thereupon a ring is called a Fambling cheate: A Muffling cheate, signifies a Napkin: A Belly cheate, an Apron: A Grunting cheate, a Pig: Cackling cheate, a Cock or a Capon: A Quacking cheate a Ducke: A Lowghing cheate, a Cow: a bleating cheate, a Calfe, or a Sheepe; and so may that word be married to many others besides.

The

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

The word *Coue*, or *Cofe* or *Cuffin* signifies a *Pathe*, a *Fellow*, &c. But differs something in its properties, according as it meetes with other words: For a *Gentleman* is called a *Gentry Coue*, or *Cofe*: A good fellow is a *Benefit Cofe*: a *Thurle* is called, a *Quier Cuffin*; *Quier* signifies naught & *cuffin* (as I said before) a man: and in *Canting* they terme a *Justice of peace*, (because hee punisheth them belike) by no other name then by *Quier cuffin*. That is to say, a *Thurle*, or a naughtie man. And so, *Ken* signifying a house, they call a prison, a *Quire Ken*, that is to say, an ill house.

Many pieces of this strange copie could I shew you, but by these small stampes you may iudge of the greater.

Now because a language is nothing else, then leapes of words, orderly wouen and composed together: and that within so narrow a circle as I haue drawne to my selfe, it is impossible to imprint a Dictionary of all the *Canting* phrases: I will at this time not make you surfet on too much: but as if you were walking in a garden, you shall onely plucke here a flower, and there another, which (as I take it) will be more delightfull then if you gathered them by handfulls.

But before I leade you into that walke, stay and heare a *Canter* in his owne language, making *Risimes*, albeit I thinke those charmes of *Poesie* which (at the first) made the barbarous tame, and brought them to civility, can upon these savage monsters worke no such wonder. Yet thus he sings (upon demand whether any of his owne true did come that way) to which he answered, yes quoth he.

*Canting risimer.*

**E** Nough with bowly *Coue* making Nace,  
Tour the *Patring Coue* in the *Darkeman Case*,  
Docked the *Dell* for a *Coper meke*,  
His watch shall seng a *Prounces Nab-cheate*,  
*Cyarum* by *Salmon*, and thou shalt pek my *Iete*,  
In thy *Gan*, for my watch it is nace gere.  
For the beene bowse my watch hath a win, &c.

This short Lesson I leaue to be conferred by him that is desirous to trie his skill in the language, which hee may doe by helpe of the following Dictionary; into which way that he may



## The Bel-mans night walkes.

may more readily come, I will translate into English, this broken French that followes in prose. Two Canters having wrangled a while about some idle quarrel, at length growing friends, thus one of them speakes to the other. viz.

*A Canter in prose.*

**S**towe you beene Cofe; and cut benar whiddes, and bing we o Rome vile, to nip a boung: so shall we haue lowre for the bowfing ken, and when we bing backe to the Dewese a vile, we will filch some Dudes, off the Ruffmans, or mill the Ken for a lagge of Dudes.

*Thus in English.*

Stowe you beene cofe: hould your peace good felloso.

And cut benar whiddes: and speake better words.

And bing we to Rome vile: and goe we to London.

To nip a boung: to cut a purse.

So shall we haue lowre: so shall we haue money.

For the boufing Ken: for the Ale house.

And when we bing back: and when we come backe.

To the Dewse a-vile: into the Countrey.

We will filch some Duddes: we will filch some clothes,

Off the Ruffmans: from the hedges.

Or mill the Ken: or rob the house.

For a lagge of Duddes: for a bucke of clothes.

*Now turne to your Dictionary.*

**A**nd because you shall not haue one dish twice set before you, none of those Canting words that are englished before, shall here be found: for our intent is to feast you with variety.

*The Canters Dictionary.*

**A**vtem, a Church.

Autem-mort, a married woman.

Boung, a purse.

Borde, a shilling.

Halfe a borde six pence.

Bowse, drinke.

Bowfing Ken, an Ale-house.

Bene, good.

Beneship, very good.

Buse,

# Whereunto is added O per se O:

Buse, a Dogge.  
 Bing a wast, get you hence.  
 Caster, a cloake.  
 A Commisison, a shirt.  
 Chates, the Gallowes.  
 To cly the Ierke, to be whipped.  
 To cut, to speake.  
 To cut bene, to speake gently.  
 To cut bene whiddes, to speake good words.  
 To cut quier whiddes, to giue euill language.  
 To Cant, to speake.  
 To couch a hoghead, to lye downe asleepe.  
 Drawers, Dosen.  
 Dudes, cloathes.  
 Darkemans, the night.  
 Dewse-a-vile, the countrey.  
 Dub the Giger, open the dooze.  
 Fambles, hands.  
 Fambling Chere, a King.  
 Flag, a Goat.  
 Glasiers, eyes.  
 Gan, a mouth.  
 Gage, a Quart-Pot.  
 Grannam, Cozne.  
 Gybe, a writing.  
 Glymmer, fire.  
 Gigger, a dooze.  
 Gentry Mort, a Gentlewoman.  
 Gentry cofes Ken, a Noble mans house.  
 Harmanbeck, a Constable.  
 Harmans, the Stockes.  
 Heauc a bough, rob a Booth.  
 Iarke, a Seale.  
 Ken, a House.  
 Lage of Dudes, a Bucke of cloathes.  
 Libbege, a Bed.  
 Lowre, money.  
 Lap, Butter, Milke, or Whay.  
 Libkin, a House to lye in.

A Lage,  
 A House,



# The *del-mans* night walkes.

Lage, Water.  
 Light-mans, the day.  
 Mynt, Gold.  
 A Make, a Halfe-peny.  
 Margery prater, a Ben.  
 Mawnding, asking.  
 To Mill, to steale.  
 Mill a Ken, rob a house.  
 Nosegent, a Pun.  
 Niggling, companying with a woman.  
 Pratt, a Buttocke.  
 Peck, meate.  
 Poplars, Pottage.  
 Prancer, a Horse.  
 Prigging, Riding.  
 Parrico, a Priest.  
 Pad, away.  
 Quaromes, a Body.  
 Ruff-peck, Bacon.  
 Roger, or Tib of the Buttery, a Goose.  
 Rome-vile, London.  
 Rome-bowse, Wine.  
 Rome-mort, a Queene.  
 Ruff-mans, the woods of bushes.  
 Ruffian, the Dinell.  
 Stampes, legges.  
 Stampers, shoes.  
 Slare, a sheete.  
 Skew, a cup.  
 Salomon, the Masse.  
 Stulingken: a house to receiue holne gods.  
 Skipper a barne.  
 Strommell straws.  
 Smelling chete, an Orchard of Garden.  
 To scowre the Cramp-ring, to weare bolts.  
 Stalling, making of ordaining.  
 Tryning hanging.  
 Totwore, to see.  
 Wya, a penny.  
 Yarum, milke.

And

Whereunto is added O per se O.

And thus haue I buſſed by a little Mine, where you may  
coyne words for your pleasure. The payment of this was a  
debt for the Bel-man at his farewell (in his first Round  
which he walked) promised so much. If he keepe not touch,  
by tending the due Summe, he desires forbearance, and if any  
that is more rich in this Canting commoditie will lend him  
any more, or any better, hee will pay his loue double: In the  
meane time receiue this, and to giue it a little more waight,  
you shall haue a Canting Song, wherein you may learne, how  
This cursed Generation pray, or (to speake truth) curse such  
Officers as punish them.

*A Canting Song.*

**T**he Ruffin cly the nab of the Harman beck,  
If we mawnd Pannan, lap, or Ruffe peck,  
O poplars of yarum: hee cuts, bing to the Ruff-mans,  
Or else he swears by the light-mans,  
To put our stamps in the Harmans.  
The Ruffian cly the Ghost of the Harmanbeck,  
If we heaue a Booth we cly the Ierke.

If we niggles, or mill a bowſing Ken,  
Or nip a boung that has but a win,  
Or dip the giger of a Gentry coſes ken,  
To the quier cuſſing we bing,  
And then to the quier Ken, to ſcowre the Cripe-ring,  
And then to the Trin-de on the chates, in the lightmans,  
The Bobe and Ruffian cly the Harman beck and Harmans.

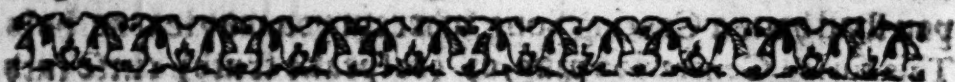
*Thus Engliſhed.*

**T**he Diuell take the Conſtable's head,  
If we beg Bacon, Butter-milke or bread:  
Or Dottage, to the hedge he bids vs bie,  
Or swears (by this light) 1000 ſtockes we ſhall lie:  
The Diuell haunt the Conſtable's Ghost,  
If we rob but a Booth, we are whipt at a poſt.



## The Bel-mans night walkes.

If an Ale-house we rob, or he came with a Whore,  
 Or cut a purse that hath iust a penny and no more,  
 Or come but stealing in at a Gentlemans dooze,  
 To the Iustice straight we goe,  
 And then to the Gaile to be Shackled: And so  
 To be hangd on the Gallowes i'th day time: the poe  
 And the Diuell take the Constable and his stocks.



And now to our Discourle of *O per se O*, vnder  
 which name, the Author disguising and sha-  
 dowing himselfe, thus begins.



**Y**OU shall knowe that seruing (in the late  
 Queenes time) many yeeres together in the  
 office of an High-Constable, in that Countie;  
 wherein I now dwell, I dyetoe from the era-  
 mination of such lewd persons as came be-  
 fore mee, the truth of all those villaines  
 which here I publish.

In the mustring of this damned Regiment, I found, that  
 whether they were Rogues taken in Rombopies (that is to  
 say, in watches or wards) by the Petty Harman Beck, who  
 in their company, signifies a petty Constable, or whether  
 they were such as in the Canting tongue are called Maw-  
 ders (of begging or demanding,) whether they liued in Bow-  
 sing Kennes (Ale-houses) or what other course threed of life  
 soeuer any of them span, it was euer wound in a blacke boe-  
 some of the most pernicious making by that the Diuell could  
 teach them: insomuch that albeit the very Sun-beames could  
 possibly haue wzitten downe the discouery of any grosse vil-  
 laines, by them committed, they would as easily venture up-  
 on damning, in dentall of it with oathes, as if there had bene  
 no Hell for such offenders.

For my better painting forth these Counters, I once took  
 one of them into my seruice (being a sturdy, big-limbe young  
 fellow) of him I desired some knowledge in their glibb, but  
 he

Whereunto is added  $O_{per}/A^O$ .

he thought he could not Cant; yet his Magneſhip taking him  
ſelfe bleſed kindly by mee; ſhould now and then ſhoute out  
word of Canting; and being thereupon asked why both other  
he denied it beſore; he told me that there are ſome ſcower to  
diſcloſe their ſkill in ratching to any houſholder, ſayd they doe;  
the other Maſtender of Rogues; Mithern (ſtill ſtill) ſayd  
he for his part (he ſaith) was neuer ſhook; becauſe he was a  
Clapperdoggon, that is to ſay, a Bagger boyne. This Clap-  
perdoggon ſtaid with me ſo long as he durſt; and then being  
a Waſke in a darkmans; ſtole away from me in the night time;  
ſo that what intelligence I got from him, or any other took  
ned by in the ſame Raddments of Roguery; I ſaith beſely  
plainely, and truly ſet downe, as I had it from my diſciple  
ſchoole-maſter, whom I call by the name of O per ſe O.

Of him I learned, that the cause why so many of this wicked Generation wander by and do thou this in the world is, the free command; and abundant life they have of all men: for if you note them well in their marching; not a Tartar or a Mahomet walks his round, (be he young, or be he old) but he hath his Mort, or his Doxir at his heels (his woman) or his whore) for in hunting of their real call Meats it is that they hold, when they come to strike a Doe, if she will not wap for a ying let her Trinke for a make, if she will not O pen selfe for a penny let her hang for a halfe penny.

And this Liberty of Merchising is increased by the almost infinite number of tripling hawk, such as Bowling Kennes, or of Stalling Kennes, that is to say, bought where they have ready money for any other goods, into which nests, birds lie of the same feather, that the owner is of: for if the seller be a House Stealer, a Cut-purse, a Robber, by the highway, a Cheater, or, of the same nature, his guests, who frequent the particular of his good will, beakers ofophilu would they bestow clothes, sheets, dishes, and other garments being stolen, if they had not Stalling Kennes to receive them: who should Farmers (if I might) get subsisting out of the world, having their estates cut by rogues, if they had not Bowling Kennes, to save them. And the necessity of whose ragged Assemblies, the Belman, who sells



The *Bed-mans* night-walkes,

Hooker himselfe, for Priggers, Filchers, and Cloiers being all (in English) Dealers, be neither Host-masters, nor Sops in their Feastings, as hee furnisheth them, but when they intend to strike a hand, they leuie their damnable troopes in the day, but they sally forth, and share the spoiles in the night. For some one sturdy bel-bond about the rest, vnderstaas to be the Miller (that is to say, the Killers) I hope this can be no disgrace to any honest Miller, who is no thiefe with a false Dopper: And this killer brings to the slaughter house of the Diuell (viz: a Bowling Kene) a Bleating cheate, (a Sheepe) Another, Miles a Crackenans, breaks a hedge, and that wood beates the Duyn, whilst the sheepe is dyessed, cut in pieces, and put into earthen pots, made for the purpose to bake their victuals in. The Duyns mouth being thus daboed vp, out flye the little Diuels; moze damnable then the Duyn) either to breake an house some two or three miles off, or to doe as bad a Willany. The piece of seruice being performed, a Matraile is sounded, and about midnight they retorne merrily, full to their good cheere manfully, and then diuide their spoiles of Colne Shirts, Smokes, or any thing else most thenshly. In which Partnership the Host and Hostesse are chiefe sharers, but such subtill shopkeepers are these Haberdashers of the Diuels small Wares, that they neuer set out to sell, but when the coast is cleare, and that (as Tharles doe among Bakers) the Hue and Cryes thys be stopt that went bawling after them: for about a seuenth night after, when all is hushed) to the Stalling Kene goes the Duds for Lowre, to the thering-house are the stolne cloathes sent roundly for money: which being told out and diuided, away flye these Rascals scatteringly, the next prep that they light vpon, being euer at some Faire, or else a Market.

And now that we talke of Faices let my pen gallop ouer a few lines, and it shall bring you without spurring / Swiftly into Glacester-shire, then if you rode vpon Paolets there if you please to alight neare Tewksbury; at a place called Durrest Faire, being kept there vpon the two Holy-Koode dayes) you shall see moze Rogues, then euer were whipt as a Cart-wheele through London, and moze Beggars then

Whereunto is added O per / O.

then euer came dropping out of Ireland. If you looke vpon them, you would thinke you liued in Henry the sixth time, and that Iacke Cade and his rebellious rag-amuffins were there mustring. Dunkirke cannot shew such shames. The wilde Irish are but flockes of wilde Geese to them. And these swarmes of Locusts come to this luscious Faire, from all parts of the Land, within an hundred miles compasse. To describe the Bootheres is lost labour: for let the Hangman shew but his wardrop, and there is not a rag difference betwene them. Some here stands crying, What doe you lacke? for you can aske for nothing that is good, but here it is lacking. The buyers and sellers are both alike, talonie, sunne-burnt Rascals, and they flocke in such troopes, that it shewes as if Hell were broke loose. The shopkeepers are Theeves, and the Chapmen Rogues, Beggars and Whores: so that to bring a purse full of money hither, were madnesse: for it is sure to be cut.

But would you knowe what Wares these Marchants of Cole-Minnes utter: onely Duds for the Quarrons, that is to say, cloathes for the body, which they haue pilfered from bedges or houses. And this filthy Faire begins before day, and endeth before nine in the same morning: at which breaking vp, they doe not presently march away with their baggage and their baggages, but he who is chosen the Lord of the Faire, (who is commonly the lustiest Rogue in the whole County) leades his tattered foot-men & foot-women from his house, to Alb-house, where being armed all in Ale of moose, and their Ben Bowse (the strong Aquos) or pulling them to haue Nase Nabs (dominion over the commons) by pulling them to haue downe goe the Bootheres, about fye broken Juggers haue lyes a Rogue bleeding, there is a Poet cursing, a Gentlemanie stabbing with her knife, & thus this Faire which begins merrily, ends madly: for Linares, so it is, and Ducanes pull it downe.

Yet to meete at this assembly (howe farre off soeuer they be) they will keepe their day, though they goe thither vpon one crutch: and it is soe soeuer as to that thus they bestir their stumps to be at this upsetting, which are these, viz.

1. Euery



## The 3d. man night-walkes,

1. Every one as his roguiship is of bulke, or can best swagget, desireth to be chosen Lord of the Mayze: or if hee knowe his Lordship, yet to be a retainer at least, and to fight under his totter'd colours.

2. To meete with the Dittie-hood and Dittie-hood of whores and wallet-mongers.

3. To share such money as is taken for (Dude Cheates wome-clothes and things stolne.

4. To knowe how the world goes abroad, what newes in the Deufile, the Country, and where is Benship (Good) or where (Quire) Paught.

5. To be Bowtie, drunken for company.

6. To bandy their tawnie and weather-beaten forces of Maynderers (being of their owne fraternitie) against any of ther troope of Mountbankes, at any other Mayze or Market, where the lawlesse Randeuouz is to be made.

7. Lastly, to enact new warme orders for fresh stealing of clothes, &c. with all manner of Armour for the body, but especially, Stamps (Shoos) because (being Beggers) they are seldom set on horse-backe.

These are the seven haltes that drawe these Hel-hounds to his Mayze, for the least of which seven, they will venture a hanging.

The Mayze is broken up, and because it is their fashion at the trussing up of their packs, to trudge away merrily, I will here teach you what O per se O is, being nothing else but the burden of a Song, set by the Diuell, and sung by his Muice: Of which I will set no more down but the beginning, because the middle is detestable, the ende abhominable, and all of it damnable.

Thus it sounds:

Wilt thou a begging goe,

O per se O, O per se O,

Wilt thou a begging goe?

Yes verily, yea.

Then thou must God forsake,

And so stealing thee betake:

O per se O, O per se O.

Yes verily yea, &c.

This

Whereunto is added *O per se G.*

This is the Musicke they vse in their Libkens (their lodgings) where thirty or forty of them being in a swarme, one of the master Diuels sings and the rest of his damned crue follow with the burden: In which mid-night Catterwallings of theirs, nothing is heard but cursing and prophanation, and such swearing, as if they were all knights of the Post. Jewes did neuer crucifie Christ with more dishonour, then these Rake hels, who with new inuented fearefull oathes teare him in pieces: and no maruell, for most of those who are beggers bozne, are neuer Christened: besides, they haue in their Canting, a word for the Diuell or the Plague, ec. as Ruffin for the one, and Cannikin for the other: but for God they haue none: only they name him, but it is not in reuerence, but abuse: all their talk in their nasty Libkens, (where they lye like Swine) being of nothing, but Wapping, Niggling, Prigging, Cloying, Filching, Cursing, and such stufte. who therefore would pittie such impostors, whose faces are full of dissembling, hearts of villany, mouthes of curses, bodies of sores (which they cal their great Cleymes) but laid vpon their flesh by cunning: whose going Abram (that is to say naked) is not for want of cloathes, but to stirre vp men to pity, and in that pity to cozen their deuotion: now whereas the Bel-man (in his priuy search) found out the nest of these Screech-Owles, pulling off some of their feathers, only to shew their ugliness, but for want of god and perfect eye sight, not slaying off their skinner, as I here purpose to do, and so to draw bloud, I will finish that which the Belman (by being ouerwatchd) left laime, and shew those abuses naked to the world, which he neuer discovered.

First therefore shall you behold the Abram-man in his true colours, his right shape, his owne ragges, and then shall you heare the phrase of his Mawnd or begging.

Next him comes marching the Counterfeit Souldier, with his Mawnding note too. At his taile follow Ben-seakrs Iybes, (that is to say) Counterfeiters of Passe ports

Then Dommerars

Then Clapperdungeons in their true habiliments, and their true beggerly Rhetorick they vse in begging.



## The *Bcl-mans* night walkes.

Then will I shew you how they hang together in fraternities, and what Articles of brother hood they are sworn to: with a note (as good as any Rogues marke they cary about them) how to know these Knots of knanes. or these Brother-hoods, their names, their Libkins, or Lodgings, their Stawling Kins, to which all stolne goods are brought. And lastly to shew you that euen in their mirth they are Diuels, you shall heare their true Canting Songs now vsed among them.

In setting down all which hidden villanies, (neuer til this day discovered) you shall find a mixture not only of all those detestable subtilties, vsed in making those sores which eate into their flesh, but also the tricks and medicines they haue (without helpe of Surgeons) to cure them. I will besides (in their descriptions) here and there sticke words and phrases of their gibbysish or beggerly language, giuing them the stampe presently of true English, which labour I take of purpose to procure delight to the Reader.

*Of the Abram his description.*

**T**he Abram Coue, is a lusty strong Rogue, who walketh with a Slade about his Quarrons, a sheet about his body, Trining hanging to his hammes, bande-lære-wise, for all the world as Cut-purses and Thieves weare their sheets to the Gallows. in which their Truls are to bury them: oftentimes (because he scoznes to follow any fashions of Hose) he goes without breeches, a cut Jerkin with hanging sleeves (in imitation of our Gallants) but no Battin or Chandlet elbowes, for both his legs and armes are bare, hauing no Commission to couer his body, that is to say, no shirt: A face staring like a Sarasin, his haire long & filthily knotted, for he keepes no barber: a good Filch (or staffe) of growne Ash, or else Hazel, in his Fambler (in his hand) and sometimes a sharp stick, on which he hangeth Ruffepecke, Bakon. These walking vp and down the Countrey, are more terrible to women and children, then the name of Raw-head & Bloudy bones, Robin Good-fellow, or any other Hobgoblin. Crackers tyed to the dogs taile make not the poore Curre runne faster, then these Abram Ninnies doe the fillie villages of the Countrey, so that when they come to any doore a begging, nothing is denied them.

*Their*

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

*Their Markes.*

**S**ome of these Abrams haue the Letters E. & R. vpon their Armes: some haue Crosses, and some other Marke, all of them carying a blue colour: some wear an yron ring, &c. which marks are printed vpon their flesh, by tying their armes hard with two strings thre or foure inches asunder, & then with a sharpe Awle pricking or raising the skin, to such a figure or print as they best fancie, they rub that place with burnt paper, pisse, and gunpowder, which being hard rubbd in, and suffered to drie, sticks in the flesh a long time after, when these markes faile, they renew them at pleasure. If you examine them how these Letters or Figures are printed vpon their armes, they will tell you it is the marke of Bedlam, but the truth is, they are made as I haue reported.

And to colour his villany the better, euery one of these Abrams hath a seuerall gesture in playing his part: some make an horrid noyse, hollowly sounding: some whoope, some hollow, some shew only a kinde of wild distracted vgly looke, vttering a simple kinde of Mawnding, with these addition of words (well & wisely,) Some dance (but keepe no measure) others leap vp and downe and fetch Gambals, all their actions shew them to be as drunke as Beggers: for not to bely them what are they but drunken Beggers? All that they beg being either Loure or Bouse (money or drinke.)

*Their Mawnd, or Begging.*

**T**he first begins Good Vriship, Master, or good Vriships Rulers of this place, bestow your reward on a poore man that hath lyen in Bedlā without Bishops-gate three yeres, foure moneths, & nine daies. And bestow one piece of smal siluer towards his fees, which he is indebted there, the summe of three pounds, thirteen shillings, seuen pence, halfe peny, (or to such effect) and hath not wherewith to pay the same, but by the good helpe of Vrishipfull & wel disposed people, & God to reward them for it.

**The second begins:** Now Dame, well and wisely: what will you giue poore Tom now? one pound of your sheeps feathers to make poore Tom a blanket: or one cutting of your Sow side, no bigger then my arme, or one piece of your Salt meat to make poore Tom a sharing horne: or one crosse of your small siluer



## The *Bel-mans* night walkes.

towards the buying a paire of Shooes, (well and wisely :) Ah, God bleffe my good dame, (wel and wisely) giue poore Tom an old sheete to keep him from the cold, or an old dublet, or Ierkin of my Masters, God saue his life.

Then will he dance and sing, or vse some other Antick, and ridiculous gesture, shutting vp his counterfeit Puppet-play, with this Epi'ogue or cōclusion, Good Dame giue poore Tom one cup of the best drinke, (well and wisely) God saue the King and his Counsell, and the Gouvernour of this place, &c.

### *Of Counterfeit Souldiers*

**T**hese may well be called Counterfeit Souldiers, for not one (scarce) among the whole Army of them, euer discharged so much as a Caliuier: nothing makes them Souldiers but old Mandillions, which they buy at the Fzokers. The weapons they carry are short Crab tree Cudgels, and these, (because they haue the name of Souldiers) neuer march but in troopes two or thzee in a company: of all sorts of Rogues these are the most impudent and boldest, for they knocke at mens doores, as if they had serious businesse there, whereas the doore being opened to them, they begin this parle.

### *Their Mawnding.*

**G**entle Rulers of this place bestow your reward vpon poore Souldiers, that are vtterly maymed and spoyled in her Maiesties late warres, as well for Gods cause as her Maiesties and yours. And bestow one piece of your small siluer vpon poore men, or somewhat towards a meales meate, to succour them in the way of truth, &c. for Gods cause. These fellowes go commonly hurt in the left arme beneath the elbow (hauing a Iybe Ierked that is to say, a Passe port sealed) with license to depart the colours, (vnder which if you rightly examine them they neuer fought) yet whersoeuer the warres are, and how far off soeuer, thus can they wound themselves at home.

### *Their making of their Sores*

**T**ake vnslaked Lime and Sope, with the rust of old yron: these mingled together, and spread thick on two pieces of leather which are clapt vpon the arme one against the other: two small pieces of wood (fitted to the purpose) holding the leathers down, all which are bound hard to the arme with a garter:

## Whereunto is added *O per le O.*

garter: which in a few houres fretting the skin with blisters, and being taken off, the flesh wil appeare all raw: then a linnen cloth being applyed to the raw blistered flesh it sticks so fast, that vpon plucking it off it bleeds: which blood (or else some other) is rubd all ouer the arme, by which meanes (after it is well dzed on) the arme appeares blacke, & the soze raw & reddish but white about the edges like an old wound: which if they desire to heale, a brown paper with butter and wax being applied, they are cured: and thus (without weapon) do you see how our Mawnding counterfeite Souldiers come maymed.

### *Of placing their Sores.*

**T**he Souldier hath his Soze alwaies on his left arme, (vnlesse he be left handed, for then because of the better vse of that hand it is vpon the right) betwixt the elbow and the wrist, and is called by the name of Souldiers Mawnde.

When a soze is placed on the back of the hand, & that he saith he was hurt by an horse, then it is called Foot-mans Mawnd.

When the soze is aboue the elbow, as if it were broken, or hurt by falling from a Scaffold, it is called Masons Mawnd. And thus the altring the place of the soze altereth the Mawnd.

Of these counterfeite Soldiers, some of them being examined will say they were lately Seruing-men, but their Master being dead, and the household dispersed, they are compelled to this bannenesse of life for want of meanes. Some of them can play the Abram, be mad Toms, or else beg Rum Mawnd (counterfeite to be a Foole) or else that his tongue is tyed and cannot speake, and such like.

### *Of Ben-fakers of lybes.*

**T**hey who are Counterfettors of Passeports, are called Ben-fakers that is to say, Good-fakers: & these makers (like the Durels Hackney-men) lye lurking in euery country, to send his Messengers poste to hell. The best passeports that euer I saw, were made in S. Chire, with the hand of one M. W. subscribed vnto them. There was another, excellent Ben-faker about P. a Towne in W. Chire: in S. dwelt another who tooke two shillings & six pence (two Bords & six winnes) or two Bordes & a Flagge, for euery passeport that went out of his beggerly Office, he counterfitted the Seale of L. D.



## The Bel-mans night-walkes,

Of these Ben-fekers I could say much more, if I would be counted a blabbe: but now the very best of them are made in L. to carrie men from thence unto M.

*How to know counterfeite Passe-ports.*

**T**he Seales of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Iustices, or any other who haue authoritie to vse Seales, are grauen in Silver, Copper, or some hard stuffe: & those things which are so grauen seale the Armes or such like with sharp edges, and with a round circle enclosing it, as if it were cut with an instrument of Steele, & it maketh a neate & deep impression: but these counterfeite Ierkes (or seales) are grauen with the point of a knife, vpon a stickes end, whose roundnesse may well be perceiued from the circle of a common turnd seale: these so, the most part bearing the disfaoured shape of a Buhars Nab or a Prancers Nab (a dogs head, or a Horses,) & sometimes an Unicornes, & such like: the counterfeite Ierke hauing no Circle about the edges. Besides, in the passe port you shal lightly find these words, viz. For Salomon saith; Who giueth the poore, lengtheneth the Lord, &c. And that Constables shal help them to lodgings: And that Curates shal perswade their Parishioners, &c.

Another note is, let them be in what part of the Land soeuer they will, yet haue they an hundred miles to goe at least: euery one of them hauing his Doxie at his heeles. And thus much of Ben-fekers.

*Of Dommerers.*

**T**he Bel-man tooke his markes amisse in saying that a Dommerer is equall to the Cranke, for of these Dommerers I neuer met but one, & that was at the house of one M. L. of L. This Dommerers name was W. he made a strange noise shewing by fingers acrosse, that his tongue was cut out at Chalke-hill. In his hand he carried a stick, about a foote in length, & sharpe at both ends, which he would thrust into his mouth, as if he meant to shew the stumpe of his tongue. But in doing so, he did of purpose hit his tongue with the stick to make it bleed, which filling vp his mouth, you could not so bloud perceiue any tongue at all, because he had turned it vpwards, and with his stick thrust it into his thzoate. But I caused him to be held fast by the strength of men, untill such time

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

time that opening his teeth with the end of a small cudgell, *I* pluckt forth his tongue, and made him speake.

*Of Clapperdungeons.*

**A** Clapperdungeon is in English a Begger bozne: some call him a Pallyard: of which sorts there are two: first, Naturall: secondly, Artificiall. This fellow (about all other that are in the Regiment of Rogues) goeth best armed against the crueltie of winter: he should be wise, for he lones to keep himselfe warme, wearing a patched Castor (a Cloake) for his upper Robe: vnder that a Togmans (a Colone with high Stampers (shoes) the soles an inch thick pegged, or else patches at his Girdle ready to clap on: a great Scue (a browne dish) hanging at his girdle, and a tassel of Thruines to wipe it. A brace of greasie Night-caps on his head and ouer them (lest he should catch a knauish colde) a hat (or Nabcheate) a good Filch (or staffe) in his hand, hauing a little yron pegge in the end of it: a Bugher (a little Dogge) following him, with a smugge Doxie, attyzed fit for such a Roguish Companion. At her back she carrieth a great packe, couered with a patched saueguard vnder which she conueieth all such things as she filcheth: her skill sometimes is to tell Fortunes, to helpe the diseases of women and Children. As she walkes, she makes balse or shirt strings, (but now commonly they knit) and weares in her hat a needle with a thred at it. An excellent Angler she is: for when her Coue Mawnds at any doore, if any Pcultrie-ware be picking vp their crummes neere them, she sedeth them with bread, & hath a thred tyed to a hooked pin, baited for the nonce, which the Chikins swallowing is choaked, & conueyed vnder the Castor: Chickens, linnen or wollen, or any thing that is worth the catching, comes into her net.

Vnder this Wanner of the patched Clapperdungeon, doe I leuie all Pallyards, as well those of the great Cleyne, or sores, as others, whom I tearme Artificiall Clapperdungeons, altho it they are not Beggers bozne.

*Of their Mawnd.*

**T**his Pallyard (or Artificiall Clapperdungeon, who carrieth about him the great Cleyne) to stirre compassion vp in peoples harts, thus acteth his part: he stodes to the earth by his



## The Bel-mane night-walkes,

his staffe, & lying pittiously on the ground, makes a fearefull horrid strange noyse, thzough an hoarse thzoate vttering these lamentable tunes : Ah the Vrschip of God looke out with your mercifull eyne, one pittifull looke vpon sore, lame, griued and impudent (soz impotent) people, sore troubled with the griuous disease, & haue no rest day nor night by the Canker and worme that continually eateth the flesh from the bone : for the Vrschip of God bestow one crosse of your final siluer, to buy him salue & oyntment to ease the poore wretched bodie, that neuer taketh rest : & God to reward you for it in heauen. These Pallyards walk two or thzee together, & as one giues ouer his note, the second catcheth it at the rebound, blsing the selfe same howling & grunting, which ended, they say the Lords Prayer & in many places the Aue, neuer ceasing till something be giuen them.

*How they make their great Sores, called the great Cleyne.*

**T**hey take Crow-foote, Sperewort, and Salt, & brusing these together, they lay them vpon the place of the bodie which they desire to make soze : the skin by this meanes being fretted, they first clap a linnen cloth, till it sticke fast, which plucked off, the rawe flesh hath Kats-bane thzowne vpon it, to make it looke vgly : & then cast ouer that a cloth, which is alwayes bloody & filthy, which they doe so often, that in the end in this hurt they feele no paine, neither desire they to haue it healed, but with their Doxies wil trauel (soz al their great Cleyms) from faire to faire, & from Market to Market, being able by their Mawnding to get fine Bordes (that is fine Shillings) in a weeke, in money and Cozne. which money they hide vnder blue and greene patches : so that sometimes they haue about them, sixe pound or seven pound together.

The Clapperdungeons that haue not the great Cleyne, are called Farmarly Beggars.

*Of their Fraternities.*

**T**here is no lustie Rogue, but hath many both swozne Brothers, and the Morts his swozne Sisters : who bow themselves bodie and soule to the Diuel to perfozme these ten Articles following, viz.

*Articles of their Fraternities.*

**T**hou shalt my true Brother be, keeping thy faith to thy other brothers (as to my selfe, if any such thou haue.

2. Thou

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

2. Thou shalt keepe my counsell, and all other my brothers, being knowne to thee.
3. Thou shalt take part with me, and all other my brothers in all matters.
4. Thou shalt not heare me ill spoken of without reuenge to thy power.
5. Thou shalt see me want nothing, to which thou canst helpe me.
6. Thou shalt giue me part of all thy winnings whatsoeuer.
7. Thou shalt not but keepe true pointments with me for meetings, be it by day or night at what place so euer.
8. Thou shalt teach no householder to Cant, neither confesse any thing to them, be it neuer so true, but deny the same with oathes.
9. Thou shalt doe no hurt to any Mawnder, but with thine owne hands: and thou shalt forbear none that disclose these secrets.
10. Thou shalt take cloathes, Hens, Geese, Piggs, Bacon, & such like for thy winnings, where euer thou canst haue them.

*How to know their Brother-hoods.*

**V**hen at the end of a Towne, wherein a Fayre or Market is kept, you see an assembly of them together rhiding and brawling, but not fighting, then those Coues are sworne brothers. If likewise two Doxies fall together by the eares, whilst the Rogues themselves stand by and fight not, that also is a Brother hood: for it is one branch of their Lawes to take part with their Doxies in any wrong.

*Of their Names.*

**E**very one of them hath a peculiar Pick-name, proper to himselfe, by the which he is more known, more enquired after by his brothers, and in common familiarity more saluted, then by his owne true name: yea, the false is vsed so much, that the true is forgoten. And of these Picknames, some are giuen to them for some speciall cause: as Olli Compolli, is the Wp-name of some one principall Rogue amongst them, being an Abram, being bestowed vpon him, because by that he is knowne to be the head, or chiefe amongst them: In like manner these Sir-names following belong to other Grand Sig-



## The Bel-mans night waikes.

riors and Commanders, viz. Dimber Damber, & Hurley Burly, Generall Nurse, The High Shriue, The Constable, and such like: and some Pick-names are either vpon mockery, or vpon pleasure giuen vnto them: as The great Bull, The litle Bull, and many other such like. The great Bull is some one notable lustie Rogue, who gets away all their wenches: for this great Bull (by report) had in one yeere, thre and twenty Doxies, (his Jocky was so lusty) such liberty haue they in sinning, & such damnable & most detestable manner of life doe they leade.

As the men haue Pick-names, so likewise haue the women: for some of them are called, The white Ewe, The Lambe, &c. And (as I haue heard) there was an Abram, who called his Mort, Madam Wap-apace.

### *Of their Libkins or Lodgings.*

**A**s these fugitiue Vagabonds haue Pick-names to themselves, so haue the Libkins, or Lodgings, and places of meeting: as one of the meeting places (as I haue heard) being a Sheepe-coate, is by the Quest of Rogues who nightly assemble there, called by the name of Stophole Abby: so likewise another of their Lodgings is called by the same name. Then haue others: as the blew Bull, the Brancer, the Bulls belly, the Colwes bdder, the greene Arbour, the blazing Starre, &c. Such like By names giue they also to their Strawling Kennes: and note this, that after a robbery done, they lye not without twelue miles at the least of the place where they doe it, but hauing eaten by their stolne mutton (baked as aforesaide) away they trudge through thicke and thiane, all the hauens of hell into which they put in, being alwayes for the most part of an equall distance one from another: for looke how farre as the one Stophole Abbey stands from the other, and iust so farre is the Bulls belly from the Colwes bdder, and so of the rest: so that what way soeuer these night-Spirits doe take, after they haue done their deedes of darknes, they know what pace to keepe, because (what stormes soeuer fall) they are sure of harbour, all their journeyes being but of one length. Yet dare they not but let their Mortes and their Doxies meete them at some of these places, because how cold soeuer the weather be, their Female furies come hotely &  
smoa,

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

Knocking from thence, carrying about them Glymmar in the Prat (fire in the touch-boxe) by whose flashes oftentimes there is Glymmar in the locky (the flaske is blowne by too) of which dangerous and deadly skirmishes the fault is laide vpon Seruing-men, dwelling thereabout, who like Freebooters are so hungry of flesh, that a Doxie (if she haue a sinug face) cannot peepe out, but she is taken for Hawkes-meate. And it is no wonder, there is such stealing of those wilde Buckes, because there is such store of them: nor is it a marvel there is such store, sithence he is not held woorthy to walke, or to be counted one of the foure and twentie Orders, but to be banished (as a silly Animall and a stinkard) from all good fellowship, societie, and meetings at Faires, Markets, and merry Bowling Kennes, who when the Trumpet sounds, (that is to say, when the Cuckoe sings) thrusts not out his head like a Snaille out of his shell, and walkes not abroad about the Deuf-vile (the Countrey) with his spirit of Lecherie and theeuing, (his Doxie) at his heeles.

*Why the Staffe is called a Filch.*

**T**Hus much for their Fraternities, Paines, Lodgings, and Assembles, at all which times euery one of them carries a short staffe in his hand, which is called a Filch, hauing in the Nab or head of it, a Ferme (that is to say, a hole) into which vpon any piece of seruice, when hee goes a Filching, he putteth a hooke of yron, with which hooke hee angles at a window in the dead of night, for shirts, smockes, or any other linnen or woollen: and for that reason is the staffe termed a Filch. So that it is as certaine that hee is an Angler for Duds, who hath a Ferme in the Nab of his Filch, as that he is a theefe, who vpon the high-way cryes stand, and takes a purse. This Staffe serueth to more bles, then either the Crosse-staffe, or the Iacobs, but the bles are not so good nor so honest: for this Filching staffe being artificially handled, is able now and then to mill a Grunter, a bleating Cheate, a Red-shanke, a Tib of the Buttery, and such like, or to Fib a Coues Quarrons in the Rome pad, for his Loure in his bung that is to say, to kill a Pigge, a Sheepe, a Ducke, a Goose, and such like, or to beate a man by the high way for the money in his purse.



## The *Bel-mans* night walkes.

And yet for all these base villanies and others, of what blacknesse soeuer they be, you shall at euery Assises and Sessions, see swarmes of them boldly venturing amongst the Prisoners: one cause of their tempting their obin danger so is, that being sworne brothers in league, and partners in one and the same theeuery, it behoues them to listen to the prisoners confession (which they doe secretly, and so to take their heeles, if they spy a Roome comming. Another cause is, to learne what linetwigs caught the Bird i<sup>th</sup> Cage, and how hee was entangled by the Justice in his examination, that thereby he abroad may shun the like: but the Diuel is their Tutor, Hell their Schoole, Theeuery, Roguery and Whoredome: the Arts they study, before Doctor Story they dispute and at the Gallows are made Graduates of Newgate & other Jayles (the Hangmans Colledges.) To shut vp this feast merrily, (as sweet meates are best last, your last dish which I set before you, to digest the hardnesse of the rest is a Canting Song, not fained or composed as those of the *Bel-mans* were out of his owne braine, but by the Canters themselues, and sung at their meetings.

### *The Canting Song.*

1. **B**ing out bien Morts, and toure, and toure,  
bing out bien Morts and toure:  
For all your Duds are bingd awast,  
the bien Coue hath the loure.
2. I met a Dell, I viewde her well,  
she was benship to my watch:  
So she and I did stall and cloy,  
what euer we could catch.
3. This Doxie dell, can cut bien whids,  
and wap well for a win:  
And prig and cloy so benshiply,  
all the Dewse-auile within.
4. The boyle was vp, we had good lucke,  
in frost, for and in snow:  
When they did seeke, then we did creepe,  
and plant in ruffe-mans low.
5. To Strawling Ken, the Mort bings then,  
to fetch lowre for her cheates:

Duds

Whereunto is added *O per se O.*

Duds and Ruffe-peck run bol'd by Harman beck,  
and won by Mawnders feates.

6. You mawnders all, stow what you stall,  
to Rome coues what so quire :

And wapping Dell, that niggles well,  
and takes loure for her hire.

7 And I, be well lerkt, tick rome confeck,  
for backe by glymmar to Maund :

To mill each Ken, let coue bing then,  
through ruffe-mans lague or laund.

8 Till cramprings Quire, tip coue his hire,  
and Quier kens doe them catch :

A canniken ; mill Quier cussen,  
so quier to ben coues watch.

9. Bien darkmans then, bouse, mort and ken,  
the bien coues bingd a wast :

On chates to trine, by Rome-coues dine,  
for his long lib at last.

10. Bingd out bien morts and toure,  
bing out of the Rome-vile :

And toure the coue, that cloyde your duds,  
vpon the chates to trine.

*Thus for satisfaction of the Reader, Englished.*

1 **G**oe forth (braue girles) look out look out,  
looke out I say (good Cennies)

For all your clothes are stolne (I doubt)  
mad shauers share the monies.

2. I met a drab, I likt her well,  
(my bowles did fit her alley :)

We both did bow to rob pell-mell,  
and so abroad did sally.

3. This bolwncing Trull can rarely talke,  
a penny will make her --- :

Thzough any towne which she doth walke,  
nought can her filch, ing scape.

4. The house being rall'd, asid we step,  
and thzough the mire did wade :

To auoide Hue and Cry, to a hedge we crept,



The *Bel-mans* night-walkes,

and vnder it close were laie.

5. To the *Wokers* then my hedge-bird flies,  
for stolne goods bringing copne :  
**W**hich (though the Constable after hies)  
our trickes away purloine.
6. You mawnding rogues, how you steale beware,  
for priute search is made:  
**T**ake heede thou to, (thou hackey mare)  
who nere art ridden, but paid.
7. A Licence got with counterfeit Seale,  
to beg (as if vndone:  
**B**y fire) to breake each house, and steale,  
oze hedge and ditch, then runne.
8. Till Shackels soundly pay vs home,  
and to the *Mayle* compell vs:  
**H**els plague the Justice heart consume,  
so cruell to good fellowes.
9. Sweete Dunke, beere-house, & beere goodnight,  
the honest Rogue's departed:  
**T**o hanging, (by the Justice spite)  
to his long home hee's carted.
10. Away sweete Duckes, with greedy eyes,  
from London walke by *Holborne*:  
**S**ue him who stole your clothes: he flies,  
with hempen wings to *Tyborne*.

*Another.*

1. **D** Oxie oh! thy Glaziers shine,  
as Glymmer; by the Salomon:  
**N**o Gentry Mort hath Prats like thine,  
no Dell ere Wap'd with such a one.
2. White thy Fambles, red thy Gan,  
and thy Quarrons daintie is:  
**C**ouch a Hogs-head with me than,  
in the *Dark-mans* clip and kisse.
3. What though I no Caster weare,  
nor commission, no, nor Slate,  
**S**tove of Strommell weele haue here,  
and i'th Skipper Lib in state.

Whereunto is added *O per se* O.

4. Niggling thou (I know) doest loue,  
else the Ruffin cly thee Mort:  
From thy stampers then remoue,  
Thy Drawers, and lets prig in sport.
5. When the Lightmans vp does call,  
Margery Prater from the nest:  
And her cackling cheate withall,  
in a Bowsing Ken weeke feast.
6. There (if Loue we want) Ile Mill,  
a Gage, or Nip for thee a Bounge:  
Ben-Bowse thou shalt Bowse thy fill,  
and crash a grunting cheate thats young.
7. Bing a wast to Rome-vile then,  
(O my Doxie, O my Dell)  
Weele heaue a Booth, and Dock agen,  
and Tryning scape, and all his well.

*Another.*

1. **N**ow my Kinchin coue is gone,  
by the Rome-Pad Maundred none:  
In Quarrons both for stampes and bone,  
like my clapperdageon.
2. Dimber Damber fare thee well,  
Palliardsall thou didst excell:  
And thy Iocky bare the bell,  
Glymmer on it neuer fell.
3. Thou the cramp-rings nere didst scowre,  
Harmans had on thee no power:  
Harman-Becks did neuer Towre,  
for thee, tho Drawers still had Loue.
4. Duds and Cheates thou oft hast wonne,  
yet the Cuffin Quire coulds shunne:  
And thy Deuse-a-vile didst runne,  
else the Chates had thee vndone.
5. Cranke and Dommerar thou couldst play,  
or Rum Mawnder in one day:  
And like an Abram coue couldst pray,  
yet passe with Iybes (well Ierk'd away.
6. When the Dark-mans haue beene wet,



**The Bel-mans night-walkes,**

thou the crack-mans downe didst beate,  
For Glymmar whilst a quacking chete,  
or Tib ath' Battery was our meate.

7. Red-shankes then I could not lacke,  
Ruffe-peck still hung at my backe;

Grannam euer fill'd my sacke :  
with Lap and Popplars held I tacke.

8. To thy Bugar and thy skew,  
Filch and Lybes I bid adue:

Though thy Togeman were not new,  
yet the Ruffler in't was true.

*Another.*

1. **A** Quire coue of the Deus-vile,  
did Dock a Dell in Turuey:  
He gaue her cheates, and Duds, and Loure,  
but his Niggling was but scuruy,  
yet would he Wap,  
with a Mort with a Dell,  
with an Autem Mort, with a Doxy,  
And not Bing a wast fro the Bow sing Ken,  
till his Nab-chete all were Foxy.

2. Thus cuffin getting Glymmer,  
i'th Prat, so cleynd his Iocky:  
The Nab was Quire, the Bube him nip'd,  
his Quarrons all was Pocky,  
yet would he Wap,  
with a Mort, with a Dell,  
with an Autem Mort, with a Doxy,  
And not Bing a wast fro the Bow sing Ken,  
till his Nab-cheate well were Foxy.

Enough of this, and he that desires more pieces of such  
Pedlary ware, may out of this little packe, fit  
himselfe with any colours.



*Vale.*

